FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

EASTERN EUROPE

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY IRANIAN SHAH

AU191608Y Sofia BTA in English 1442 GMT 19 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 19 (BTA)--The shahanshah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, confirmed today the expected postive results of this four-day visit to Bulgaria. He told a BTA representative: "According to our expectations, the friendly relations existing between our two countries, have been reaffirmed. We discussed numerous projects of mutual interest."

The shah gave the statements immediately on the signing of two documents which specify the ways of realizing the projects mentioned. The long-term trade agreement signed provides for the trade between the two countries to be almost doubled next year already. It considerably extends the export lists of Bulgaria and Iran by supplementing them with a number of goods unknown to their previous trade. Under the agreement Bulgaria will export to Iran, besides the traditional industrial goods, machines, foodstuffs and tankers, also transport vehicles, complete plants and equipment for them. The Iranian import to Bulgaria includes petrol, electrical household appliances, textiles and chemical products.

A protocol was also signed on the measures for further strenghthening of the economic ties, which was assessed by specialists on bilateral relations as a new step in the development of Bulgaro-Iranian cooperation.

The two documents were signed in the presence of the president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, and Shahanshah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, by the foreign ministers of the two countries, Messrs Peter Mladenov and Abas Ali Khalatbari.

The Iranian head of state underlined in the communique the importance of the personal contacts between him and Mr Todor Zhivkov for the development of bilateral ties. He emphasized: "I nope that they will continue and we will have the pleasure of the president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, visiting Iran, which will testify to the still further expanding cooperation between our two countries".

By noon Shahanshah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and the Empress Farah Pahlavi departed from Varna to Budapest.

Telegram to Zhivkov

AU192212Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 19 May 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has received the following telegram from Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr the shahansha of Iran, on board his aircraft:

My wife and I would like to express to your excellency, our deep gratitude for the warm hospitality to us during our visit to Bulgaria. We were greatly impressed by the achievements of your nation and I am convinced that the result of our negotiations will contribute to the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. We would like to take advantage of this opportunity to express our best wishes to your fellow workers for good health and happiness and for closer relations with the Bulgarian people.

Joint Communique Issued

AU201342Y Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 20 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 20 (BTA)--The Shanhanshah of Iran Mohammed Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr is of the opinion that the real ensurance of reducing the tension requires the taking of "immediate specific measures for disarmament and above all for nuclear disarmament.

As seen from the communique on the visit which the shah paid here from May 16 through 19, Messrs Todor Zhivkov and Mohammad Reza Pahlavi have found with satisfaction during the talks that their countries standpoints on many of the topical international issues are close or identical. According to them, the trend towards consolidating peace continues to be affirmed and there exist favourable preconditions for further healing of the international atmosphere. In support of this they have confirmed their desire to assist in deepening detente and its spreading to all parts of the world.

The document expresses the categorical stand of the two sides for banning the development and production of the nuclear weapon and of all mass-extermination weapons.

The concern of Messrs Todor Zhivkov and Mohammad Reza Pahlavi over the "dangerous Middle East situation" is clearly expressed. According to them the total settlement of the conflict also requires the offering of a possibility for materializing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The two leaders share the conviction that "all disputable matters on the African Continent are to be solved by means of negotiations, at respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the states, in the spirit of the UN Charter and the charter of the Organization for African Unity".

The communique expresses the support of Bulgaria and Iran to the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa in their just struggle.

Since the state and possibilities for further development of Bulgaro-Iranian relations were in the centre of the talks between Messrs Todor Zhivkov and Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the matters of bilateral relations are set out at great length in the joint document. The common desire is expressed of the two countries to "still further expand their relations of friendship and many-sided cooperation and to develop them in the spirit of mutual trust, which corresponds to the two peoples' desires and is in the interest of consolidating international peace and security."

During the talks the two heads of state have underlined the interest of their countries to materializing the existing possibilities for further expanding of cooperation in the field of trade, agriculture, industry, transport, science, culture and tourism. An expression of this interest were the two documents signed in Varna, as mentioned in the communique, and which contain numerous specific measures for the further consolidating of the economic ties.

It is stressed that the talks have proceeded in an atmosphere of sincerity and mutual understanding. The document expresses the common assurance that this visit and the talks of the shah of Iran with the Bulgarian head of state "will give a fresh impetus to expanding and deepening the businesslike and constructive cooperation between their countries in the interest of peace the world over".

Mn Todor Zhivkov has accepted the shah's invitation to visit Iran.

TRUD ANALYST VIEWS WESTERN INTERVENTION IN ZAIRE

AU201457Y Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 20 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 20 (BTA)--Promoted by the expanding military intervention of the Western countries in Zaire, newsanalyst Yossif Davidov writes in "TRUD": "The West, which is very fond of threatening Africa with so-called 'communist invasions,' 'Soviet-Cuban aggressions,' and other fantastic visions, found itself entangled in a classical intervention."

He points out that it is clear even to the profane in military things that the "salvation" of the three thousand foreigners in Kolwezi (who are in fact threatened only by Mobutu's provocations) is just a cause for Washington, Paris and Brussels to issue orders for a broad military operation.

According to the author these actions show that since the time of the Congo war in the sixties till now very few things have changed in the strategic target of imperialism--to keep Zaire in its orbit.

It is emphasized in the commentary that Mobutu provoked the direct interference of the Western countries with a view to obtaining stabler guarantees for his future rule.

NEWSPAPERS DISCUSS U.S. PLANES TO MIDDLE EAST

AU201510Y Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 20 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 20 (BTA)--As newsanalyst Georgi Kalcyanov writes in RABOTNICHESKO DELO, the decision by the U.S. Senate to approve the proposal of President Carter to sell a "package" of warplanes to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt, sets in motion a new dangerous arms race in the Middle East, removing the prospects for settling the Israel-Arab conflict. NARODNA ARMIYA views this act of Washington in the same way.

The RABOTNICHESKO DELO commentator points out that on the U.S. side the deal has been accurately calculated. According to him the USA is keen on Israel above all as its main military and political base in the Middle East, to Saudi Arabia the U.S. allots the part of a chief gendarme of U.S. petrol interests in the area, and as for Egypt--the aim is that Egypt is committed to the USA in its Middle East policy.

Mr Georgi Kaloyanov writes: "The deliveries of weapons for Saudi Arabia and Egypt aim at another thing--along with the USA-Israel union to establish a parallel triangle--Washington-Cairo-Riyad, against the progressive Arab countries and progressive forces in the Arab world."

NARDONA ARMIYA emphasizes that the U.S. Senate-approved plan for sale of a "package" of warplanes to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt, discloses once again the U.S. intentions to pursue in the future, too, acourse of unreserved support for the reactionary regimes, of consolidating the military might of the Israeli aggressor, against the progressive regimes and national liberation movements in the Middle East and Africa.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY CPSU'S GRISHIN

Grishin, Yordanov Speeches

AU192040Y Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 19 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 19 (BTA)--The Days of Moscow opened in Sofia today with a solemn meeting.

It was attended by the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, senior party and state leaders, the members of the Soviet delegation for the days, headed by Mr Viktor Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and first secretary of the Moscow City CPSU Committee, and envoys of the Moscow working people.

Speeches were made by Mr Georgi Yordanov, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee and by Mr Viktor Grishin. They pointed out that the Days of Moscow which opened in Sofia today were a fresh expression of the indestructible friendship between the Soviets and Bulgarian peoples, a convincing proof of the continuously strengthening all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria.

Referring to the peace-loving policy of Bulgaria and the USSR directed to the consolidation of the process of detente, Messrs Yordanov and Grishin spoke about the attempts of the forces of imperialism and reaction to minimize the grandeur of the acquisitions of real socialism, to undermine the union of the fraternal parties and to present their policy in a false light. "Besides, they make use of lies, falsifications, malicious slanders and other means in the arsenal of anti-Sovietism and anti-communism, Mr Viktor Grishin emphasized in his speech.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

AU192041Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 19 May 78 AU

[Text] The Moscow delegation headed by Viktor Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and the representatives of the Moscow working people and Komsomol laid wreaths today at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people, and paid tribute to the memory of Dimitrov who was a staunch supporter of the eternal and indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and an outstanding leader of the international communist and workers movement. The ceremony was attended by Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Georgi Yordanov, member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and first secretary of the Sofia City Party Committee and by Vladimir Bazovskiy, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in Bulgaria. Wreaths were also laid at the monument of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the founder of the CPSU and of the Soviet state, and at the monument of the Soviet Army-liberator.

Meeting in Sofia

AU201447Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 20 May 78 AU

[Text] A meeting between the official Soviet delegation visiting Bulgaria in connection with the Days of Moscow in Sofia and responsible party officials has begun at the Sofia City Party Committee in Sofia. Georgi Yordanov, first secretary of the Sofia City Party Committee and member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat, opened the meeting.

Viktor Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, took the floor first. He spoke on certain topical issues connected with the development of the Soviet capital. Viktor Grishin also touched on the great importance of the mutual experience and exchange between Moscow and Sofia and described the friendly relations [few words indistinct] between the two capitals.

Comrade Georgi Yordanov [words indistinct] on the decisions stemming from the National Party conference.

The meeting continues its work.

Grishin Receives Dimitrov Award

AU211933Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 May 78 AU

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree awarding Comrade Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Moscow Gorkom first secretary, the Georgi Dimitrov Award. The high distinction is bestowed on Comrade Grishin for his great merits in developing the Bulgarian-USSR friendship and cooperation as well as the cooperation between the cities of Moscow and Sofia, and his merits in constructing the developed socialist and communist society in the USSR.

TODOR ZHIVKOV UNVEILS MONUMENT IN VILLAGE

AU201444Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 20 May 78 AU

[Summary] A meeting organized to mark the anniversary of the death of 16 communists, young people and assistants to the Chavdar partisan detachment, was held in Rashkovo Village today. "Todor Zhivkov and the other party and state leaders were very cordially welcomed by those present. Colonel Tsvetan Pavlov delivered a speech depicting the heroic path of the Chavdar detachment and of its loyal assistants. Comrade Todor Zhivkov cut the ribbon and declared the monument opened."

AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SOVIET UNION

AU192200Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 19 May 78 AU

[Text] A protocol on the work of the working group on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Bulgarian Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture was signed in Sofia today.

During the negotiations new opportunities were outlined for expanding cooperation and increasing its effectiveness. The document was signed by Vasil Tsanov, first deputy minister of agriculture and food industry and by Aleksey Chubarov, USSR deputy minister of agriculture.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH ITALY--The ninth session of the joint Bulgarian-Italian committee on economic, industrial and technical cooperation was held in Rome on 16 May 1978. The delegations were headed by Tsanko Gitsov, deputy minister of foreign trade, on the Bulgarian side, and by Luciano Radi, Italian deputy minister of foreign affairs. As a result of preliminary negotiations, a long-term agreement was signed for economic cooperation between Bulgarian economic departments and foreign trade trusts and the Italian Institutes for Industrial Reconstruction. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 May 78 p 6 AU]

BREZHNEV TO VISIT CZECHOSLOVAKIA 'LATER THIS MONTH'

LD191538Y Prague CTK in English 1520 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 19, CETEKA--A Soviet party and state delegation headed by General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and President Leonid Brezhnev will arrive for an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia later this month, at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, the president and the government.

CHNOUPEK LEAVES FOR UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

LD201834Y Prague CTK in English 1721 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 20, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek today left for New York to head the Czechoslovak delegation at the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

DEFENSE MINISTER LEAVES FOR VISIT TO DPRK

LD211056Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0530 GMT 21 May 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army headed by Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, left Prague today for an official, friendly visit to the DPRK. The visit is taking place at the invitation of Army General O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK.

PRAGUE NAMES NEW CZECH MINISTER OF INDUSTRY

LD191822Y Prague CTK in English 1728 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 19, CETEKA--The Presidium of the Czech National Council today named Bohumil Urban new Czech minister of industry, nominated for the post of the late minister Oldrich Svacina by the Czech premier.

Minister Urban was sworn in today by the Chairman of the Czech National Council Evzen Erban.

New Czech Minister of Industry Bohumil Urban was born on June 29, 1934, at Rajov, district of Cesky Krumlov. Between 1961 and 1968, he worked in the apparatus of the communist party, in 1971 was graduated from the college of chemical technology at Pardubice, and earned a postgraduate degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences (CSC) in 1978. He was appointed deputy minister of industry in the Czech Government in 1977, and is also chairman of the working group of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) for paper and cellulose.

CSSR-AUSTRIAN BORDER COMMISSION SESSION ENDS

LD191818Y Prague CTK in English 1704 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, May 19, CETEKA--The 8th session of the Czechoslovak-Austrian commission for investigating affairs along the Czechoslovak-Austrian state border ended here today.

During its four-day deliberations it was stated that in the reviewed period no events occurred on the two countries' common border which might negatively influence the positive development.

The commission also dealt with measures for the development of tourism and intensified cultivation of land along the state border.

The talks were held in the spirit of mutual understanding and a positive development of relations between the two states.

MORE ON 13-14 MAY REGIONAL PARTY CONFERENCES

RUDE PRAVO Preview

AU191406Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 May 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Struggle for the Fulfillment of the 15th CPCZ Congress Conclusions"]

[Excerpts] The regional and city CPCZ conferences that are convening today throughout the republic are the climax of the democratic deliberations of communists which were started by the annual member meetings of the basic party organizations last December and continued by enterprise, local and district conferences.

The regional conferences follow up the recent district party conferences that confirmed the objective nature of assessing the fulfillment of the 15th CPCZ Congress program and concretely applied it to the conditions of the districts. They convincingly showed that the positive development in building an advanced socialist society continues. At the same time, the conferences discussed the current problems and shortcomings with a critically demanding attitude and stipulated in the adopted resolutions concrete starting points for their more resolute solution and for a more militant mobilizing of party organizations, state and economic organs, social organizations, communists and all citizens to more consistently implement the tasks of the 15th CPCZ Congres..

The spirit of the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session will undoubtedly assert itself in the deliberations of the regional and city CPCZ conferences, as was the case in the district conferences. This will find expression in the concrete application of the session's conclusions to the conditions of the respective region and, above all, in the creative implementation of the principle of the leading role of the communist party in the life of our society.

The regional party conferences are undoubtedly devoting great attention to improving the quality of the standard of the differentiated management and control activity aimed at district committees and basic party organizations for more efficient and more consistent help in implementing party resolutions. They are orienting their activity toward deepening the alliance of the party with the widest strata of the working people, toward expanding and perfecting the manysided forms of socialist democra.. by [encouraging] their participation in creating and realizing our party's policy. They are also devoting a prominent place to the discussion of ideological-educational questions and to the development of mass-political work.

The regional and city party conferences are striving to increase the political organizing and ideological-educational activity among wide strata of the population and to improve their political awareness. The fact that collectives at many workplaces tightened up their pledges or adopted new socialist pledges is characteristic for this period.

The deliberations of the CPCZ regional conferences will certainly be a very important contribution for the conclusions and measures--which aim at further improving the quality of work and insuring a dynamic growth of an advanced socialist society--to be comprehensively and consistently implemented in all sectors of party and social practice.

Conference Activities

AU191721 [Editorial Report AU] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 15 May on pages 1-3 carries a 15,000-word report by unspecified RUDE PRAVO correspondents on city and regional party conferences held on 13-14 May.

The report, headlined "Regional and City CPCZ Conferences Marked by Upsurge in Party Work," states that the delegates to the conferences drew a balance sheet of their activities and discussed the next tasks in fulfilling the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress. The reports submitted to the more than 4,500 delegates to the various conferences pointed to the reserves in party activity, to the weak spots in the activity by some leading economic officials and to questions pertaining to ideological and mass-political work. According to RUDE PRAVO the conference discussions were marked by the matter-of-fact and concrete assessment of the achieved results and by the determination to solve all existing problems and difficulties." "All party conferences also stressed the significance of the fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community for our peaceful life and for the clear prospects of further building an advanced socialist society. Warm words of gratitude and recognition were addressed mainly to the Soviet Union, our liberator, the guarantee of our peace and security, freedom and independence. All conferences were attended by CPCZ Central Committee delegations and elected new party officials.

The report submitted at the Prague City conference stressed that the economic development goals have been fulfilled. Due to an increase in work productivity, industrial production increased 12.5 percent; above all the Prague engineering enterprises contributed to this good performance. The conference has, however, also noted that several problems remain unsolved. Among these problems the most urgent are to concentrate new technology in the decisive enterprises and to replace obsolete machinery. The conference also addressed critical remarks to the uneven fulfillment of plans and to the poor quality of products in some enterprises. It stressed that because of the many projects under construction in Prague it is especially necessary to better coordinate capital investments in this city. The conference, which was addressed by Comrade Husak, also devoted its attention to the problems of Prague public transportation and to mass-political work in the new housing settlements.

The report to the delegates of the East Bohemia regional party conference stated that in this region production increased 7.8 percent compared with 1975. Concentrating capacities on the decisive projects has contributed to meeting the deadlines of important projects, such as the Chvaletice power plant, the Prachovice cement works and the Zdenek Nejedly mine. Despite unfavorable weather, the region succeeded in renewing production growth in agriculture. However, the conference also pointed out that there are enterprises that do not fulfill their plans, thereby impoverishing the domestic market and complicating the foreign trade tasks. The East Bohemia timber processing works in Trutnov, Kara Trutnov, Pleas Havlickuv Broad and the Elitex enterprise were cited as examples of such enterprises. The report also emphasized the tasks of educational and mass-political party work and the need for comprehensive training and education of candidate members and young party members.

Comrade Vasil Bilak, who was among the participants in the discussion of the East Bohemia regional conference, stressed the importance of ideological and political organizing work. "In order to wage an efficient battle to implement the 15th CPCZ Congress program and against deficiencies, vestiges and hostile views it is necessary to consistently study Marxism-Leninism. It is not a matter of learning empty instructions and definitions by heart but of creating and consolidating the communist conviction, which is among the greatest values," Bilak stressed. Bilak also dealt with questions pertaining to the international communist movement. He is quoted as saying: "Since Great October the world has been in constant revolutionary movement, Marxism-Leninism has been conquering all continents. Imperialism does not refrain from anything in its struggle against the revolutionary movement and against socialism. It has already tried various methods. It invests great means in ideological diversion and attempts to build an ideological barrier against our ideas.

"The so-called human rights campaign is also serving this purpose. It goal is to make heroes and fighters out of enemies of socialism, immoral and antisocial people. According to the reaction, the people's assumption of power itself, the expropriation of the exploiters and removal of their rule is a violation of the holy human 'rights and freedoms'.

"It cannot be called anything but pharisaism when representatives of a system based on violence and spiritual obscurantism and on crimes against entire nations speak of human rights and freedoms."

In concluding his address Comrade Bilak said: "The CPCZ is taking the path of firm friendship with the Soviet communists. In our alliance with the Soviet Union we see the guarantee of our happy future. What good luck that at this difficult time as wise and experienced a statesman as L.I. Brezhnev is at the head of the CPSU and the USSR, a stateman who knows the terrors of war as well as the joys and the worries of the ordinary man. The entire progressive world is grateful to him for his enormous efforts for a happy and peaceful life."

The East Slovakia regional party conference noted that shortcomings in capital investments continue to present serious problems. Because of uneven fulfillment of plans and insufficient coordination, operation of machinery and equipment frequently does not start on time. The report also pointed to the shortcomings in utilizing imported technology. In 1977 Kcs 3 billion worth of machines and equipment were imported, but Kcs 365 million worth of these imports have not yet been put into operation. The East Slovakia conference also noted that since 1975 the party ranks were strengthened by more than 12,000 candidate members, most of them workers. In his address, Comrade Peter Colotka said that the working people of the region will have to fulfill demanding tasks in the spheres of the mining, metallurgy and magnesium industries, as well as in chemistry and timber processing industry. He stated that the utilization of domestic raw materials is of particular importance. Comrade Peter Colotka also pointed to the great differences in hectare yields among the individual collective farms and to the reserves in animal production. He expressed appreciation for the construction by East Slovak construction workers in the development of their own region, of Prague, Bratislava and their role in building the Soyuz pipeline. In this context, he warned against beginning too many new construction projects and added that construction workers should concentrate instead on completing construction. In the conclusion of his address, Comrade Colotka devoted his attention to intraparty and educational work. The participants in the conference discussion noted that the economic results of the region could be even better if everybody worked in a responsible manner.

The North Moravia regional conference focused on economic problems. Although the industry of the region overfulfilled the plan, the export capability of many enterprises has not developed as it should. It will be necessary to pay increased attention to deliveries abroad, to the production of spare parts and to servicing. "Comrade Karel Hoffmann spoke on developing ideological party work at a time when foreign imperialistic centers are launching a concentrated attack against socialism, with the goal to disrupt the unity of the socialist community and the building of an advanced socialist society. The party, the steeled workers class and the working people are firmly resolved to frustrate all attempts to disrupt our socialist path.

"In conclusion he said: "Faithful to the bequest of Klement Gottwald we will continue to develop our alliance with the Soviet Union and our friendship with its people. We will continue to contribute to the consolidation of the world socialist system, to the unity of the international communist and workers' movement and to the battle for world peace. We will continue to demonstrate our internationalism and solidarity with the working people and all nations in their struggle against national and social oppression, for democracy, independence, peace, progress and socialism."

The report submitted to the South Moravia regional party conference stated that in 1977 industrial production in this region increased by 6.2 percent. The conference noted with satisfaction that positive phenomena prevail in the economy of the region, but also noted several shortcomings which are founded, above all, in the low level of management in several enterprises. Comrade Vaclav Hula, who addressed the conference, said that despite difficult conditions the Czechoslovak economy continues to develop dynamically and that the standard of living continues to rise. To be able to meet the rising cost of imported materials, Comrade Hula went on, it will be necessary to reduce more markedly the consumption of raw materials. Comrade Hula also pointed to the fact that the crisis in the capitalist world makes the situation for Czechoslovak engineering exports difficult and that only modern and well-serviced products can compete.

The report submitted to the Bratislava city party conference dealt primarily with the problems pertaining to the city's development. The report noted that many important construction projects--among them the construction of the radio center, the Mlynska Dolina TV center and the press center--are lagging. Comrade Alois Indra, who addressed the conference, also stressed the necessity to fulfill the planned tasks. He stated that "economic development is the determining factor in the socialist world's struggle with capitalism; it determines the strength of the republic and the people's standard of living." Comrade Indra also stressed both the necessity to enhance each member's responsibility for the entire party and the significance of edcuation in the spirit of proletarian and socialist internationalism.

The Central Bohemia regional conference positively assessed both the development of industry and of agriculture in the region. Comrade Josef Kempny, who addressed the conference, analyzed the work of the regional party organization and the economic development of the region. "In the next part of his speech he dealt with the problem of a world divided into classes and with the imperialist strategy and tactics in the economic, political and ideological sphere of the battle against socialism. He pointed to the attempts by contemporary revisionism to break the unity of the international communist and workers' movement and to isolate it from the socialist world, above all from the Soviet Union. In this context he also pointed to the dangerous activity of Maoism."

The North Bohemia conference report stressed that the region is facing important problems in connection with insuring the needed quantity of power and fuel. This will necessitate the replacement of many villages, and communications, industrial and agricultural enterprises. The report also noted that the solution of railroad, road and water transportation is particularly urgent. Comrade Josef Korcak, who addressed the conference, also devoted his speech to the fuel and power problem.

The West Slovakia regional conference focused on agricultural problems, since this region provides more than 50 percent of Slovakia's agricultural production. Comrade Josef Lenart's speech dealt with the problems faced by the regional party organization. He stated that "communists must head the efforts to implement the strategic line of the 15th CPCZ Congress. They must win over the masses of working people to its realization because an increase in the standard of living is closely linked with economic successes. All communists working in the state and economic sphere must be asked to devote greater thought, deliberation and intensity to creating conditions for production specialization and cooperation. Comrade Lenart also stressed that further development of ideological party work is of extraordinary significance for the successful fulfillment of economic and other tasks."

The South Bohemia regional party conference was addressed by Comrade Lubomir Strougal. He dealt primarily with the problems confronting Czechoslovak agriculture. He noted that "the attention the regional party conference is devoting to this question fully corresponds to the significance of this branch and is in harmony with the requirements of rational nourishment. We have to achieve the maximum use of every hectare of arable land, meadows and pastures. Agricultural mass production also requires insuring the complex technological and chemical means for cultivation and for a harvest without manual work. Research institutes have already solved this problem; we must now implement these results in the shortest possible time."

Comrade Strougal also said that the tasks of the second half of the Sixth 5-Year Plan will be even more difficult and demanding and that everyone should search for effective ways to improve the quality and efficiency of work.

The Central Slovakia regional conference noted that last year five enterprises failed to fulfill their plans by Kcs 310 million. Even this year several enterprises--such as the Filakovo Kovosmalt enterprise, the Cigel mine and the Piesok engineering enterprise--are already lagging. The report addressed to the conference also stated that from the economic point of view it would be desirable to better utilize existing machinery by increasing shift intensity instead of asking for new and more workshops. Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic, who addressed the conference, dealt with the conclusions of the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session and with the problems of Central Slovakia engineering production.

The West Bohemia regional conference noted that both the region's agriculture and its industry are developing in a positive manner. It stressed the responsible task of the Skoda enterprise in insuring the production of equipment for nuclear power plants, and it highly appreciated the activity and results of West Bohemian miners and powerworkers. Comrade Milos Jakes, who addressed the conference, pointed to the reserves in industry and agriculture. He said that in 1977 Czechoslovak agriculture achieved the highest production ever, but he added that in spite of this it has not succeeded in making good the debt caused by the unfavorable conditions of 1978. He stressed that the achievement of self-sufficiency in grain production remains the key problem for CSSR agriculture. Comrade Jakes then stressed the importance of communist ethics and discipline: "Those communists and officials who in their complacency believe that they are inviolable, who misuse their office, violate the principles of communist ethics and modesty and are not exemplary in their work do a disservice to the party. [paragraph continues]

"People recognize communists not according to their words but according to their actions." Comrade Jakes also dealt with the party's ideological activity and the international situation. "He stressed that the time that has passed since the crisis period fully confirms the conclusions anchored in the historic document 'Lessons', in particular as regards the party's activity in the ideological sphere. Ideological struggle knows no frontiers and no conciliation," the paper writes.

REACTIONS TO WESTERN INTERVENTION IN ZAIRE NOTED

RUDE PRAVO Commentary

AU211636Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 May 78 p 7 AU

["(STS)"-signed commentary: "Obscure Situation in Zaire"]

[Text] After the outbreak of the uprising in the Shaba Province of Zaire, reports from the battlefield have appeared only sporadically. According to agency reports, the resistance of anti-Mobuto forces is better organized, and also better armed, than during last year's uprising there. On Tuesday, the government units landed paratroopers near the town of Kolwezi in the attempt to recapture that city. According to reports from Zaire, FNCL [as published] formations in Shaba Province (formerly Katanga) are proceeding away from Mutshatsha, which has been seized, and toward western Zaire. The FNCL communique published in Brussels states that many foreign mercenaries are fighting in the ranks of the Zairian Army. The communique also announces that certain Zairian units, consisting entirely of Africans, are crossing to the side of the FNCL.

As is known, immediately after the outbreak of the uprising President Mobuto appealed to certain states for help. At the French air base in Orleans, Transaal military aircraft were readied; last year they had formed an air bridge for transporting Moroccan units to Zaire.

In connection with the events in Shaba Province, the United States is becoming active. Even U.S. President James Carter dealt with these events at a meeting with the leading representatives of the two parties in Congress. A special "staff" was set up in the U.S. State Department to follow the internal events in Zaire. Jody Powell, the White House press spokesman, said at a press conference that President Carter had discussed with the members of Congress the expansion, as Powell termed it, of the President's jurisdiction with regard to arms deliveries and the granting of military support to "friendly countries." According to the American press, this means Zaire. The press spokesman added that it was not a question of the President's getting authority to send American soldiers abroad without congressional approval, but a question of "simplifying the procedure of arms deliveries."

A representative of the U.S. State Department declared that, should Zaire ask the United States for support, the United States would immediately discuss its request.

The U.S. Department of State has acknowledged that it "has no information" that would confirm foreign interference in Zaire affairs. Despite this, the Pentagon has put the paratroop units and long-range transport aircraft of the 82d Airborne Division in a state of readiness. The Pentagon representative said that this decision was made in connection with the Zairian events. At the same time, the American plans for meddling in Zaire's internal affairs are concealed by reflections about the necessity "to be prepared in case American citizens have to be evacuated."

As regards the other countries to which Mobutu has applied for assistance, Belgium has so far refused to dispatch its units to Zaire, and Morocco and China are keeping silent.

In connection with the Shaba uprising, slanders are now being spread in the West aimed at the progressive countries. The Algerian paper EL MOUDJAHID sharply condemns these slanders which claim that the operation had been prepared in Cuba and Algeria with the active participation of the Soviet Union, Angola and Libya. The paper states that the events in Shaba concern only the Zairian people and their government. The paper also states that both the uprising and the numerous plots and expressions of aversion to the Mobutu regime indicate that Zaire has grave domestic political problems, which have now crystallized into an uprising.

TV Condemns Intervention

LD202238Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Western monopolies regard Africa as a continent with a great deal of raw material potential. For NATO planners, this continent is also an important strategic area. These two significant factors have compelled certain circles in the West to urge their governments to step up their interference in the destinies of African peoples. Among those who advocate a greater involvement in Africa is now included Henry Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state. According to him, the United States should have given more active support to Somalia in its actions against progressive Ethiopia. It would appear that the U.S. administration has taken his words to heart. Recently, Somalia was visited by Moose, under secretary of the American State Department, who admitted publicly that the aim of his trip was to secure U.S. influence in Somalia by taking advantage of the country's conflict with Ethiopia.

The latest events in Zaire have given the American administration another opportunity for interference. The insurgency in the Shaba Province against the corrupt Mobutu regime has resulted in President Carter's sending military aid to Zaire to the tune of $17.5 million. This, allegedly, is all being done in the interests of United States security.

The developments in Zaire demonstrate which forces are interested in liquidating the progressive forces in Africa. Many Western countries are helping to put down the uprising in the Shaba Province, but it is France above all that is attempting to do this through direct military intervention and thus is, once again becoming, literally, the gendarme of Africa. Its Foreign Legion or special paratroop units are fighting not only in the Shaba Province, but are also suppressing the national liberation movements in the Western Sahara and in the Republic of Chad.

China, too, is developing extraordinary activity on the continent of Africa. Words about solidarity and calls for support for the national liberation movement are apparently intended for the benefit of the domestic population, for in Africa, China is trying, hand-in-hand with reactionary Arab countries, to liquidate Ethiopian revolution while developing contacts with racist regimes of southern Africa. In Zaire, China is helping to liquidate the uprising and save the Mobutu regime. In this way China is joining the camp of enemies of revolution and progress.

Lately in the West, they have often been talking about a new policy toward Africa. In reality, this new policy means an endeavor to suppress the revolutionary movement by all means and with the help of all to whom progress on this continent is unsuitable.

Radio Criticizes West

LD192216Y Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Yesterday there still was scope for speculation about whether or not imperialist powers would interfere militarily in Zaire. Today we are already sure. News agencies have reported the arrival at Zaire Airport of the first French and Belgian airborne units, among them the well-famed 2d Regiment of the French Foreign Legion. The 82d United States Airborne Division is also ready for departure.

Intervention again. Again, villages will be on fire. Again people will be dying who actually rose against their own starvation. Slogans about human rights cease to be adhered to where profits are at stake. Big words about the morals of Western foreign policy prove to be nothing but words at the moment when the interests of leading capitalist countries are threatened. With fire and guns they protect a regime which may be corrupt, hated or inhuman. All this apparently does not matter if the regime is an anticommunist one.

Again, international law is being violated by those who pretend to be its protectors. How does the intervention in Zaire tally with Article 2 of the United Nations Charter, which says that in their international relations the member-countries should refrain from the threat or use of violence against the territorial integrity and political independence of any country. How does it tally with the highly important declaration on peaceful relations among countries which was adopted at the 25th United Nations General Assembly in 1970 by the entire international community. One of its principles is that no country or group of countries has the right to direct or indirect interference for any reason in the internal or external affairs of any other country.

The pretext for intervention in Zaire is alleged anxiety over the fate of these countries' nationals in the area in question. But in actual fact what is at stake is Zaire's gold, copper, diamonds, and maybe above all that country's uranium deposits. The capitalist countries' African policy has again manifested itself in its undisguised form. Mercenaries will again prove the superiority of well-trained forces with modern equipment over terrified and powerless local inhabitants. Capitalist policy has not changed. Its grab for African started centuries ago. Now it is plotting and using violence in an attempt to maintain its position. But this being the 20th century it is uncertain whether it will succeed.

WFTU Denunciation

LD201838Y Prague CTK in English 1709 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 20, CETEKA--The World Federation of Trade Unions has strongly denounced the imperialist military intervention in Zaire.

In a communique issued by its Prague-based secretariat the organization expresses its concern at the danger and threat these imperialist actions pose to peace and detente in the world.

The WFTU reiterated its solidarity with the peoples of Africa, the national liberation movement, and called on the working people and their trade unions to immediately unite in action for an end to the aggressive plans of imperialism which incites war and threatens world peace.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA ON U.S. MIDEAST POLICY, PLANE SALES

16 May Commentary

AU191835Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 May 78 p 7 AU

["(JUL)"-signed article in the column "On the Margin": "Mr President's Moralities"]

[Text] U.S. President James Carter likes to lecture the people near him, and also those far away, on morality. According to him, morality has become the highest conviction professed by the American foreign policy. When he first came out with this, he attracted attention. And this was only natural after the Vietnam experience, after the Watergate affair, after the revelations connected with the CIA's dirty activities; but with the passage of time it became increasingly obvious that this was merely a fairy story that had lost the fascination of illusions. Ethical advice and appeals coming from the White House now produce, at best, only a smile; but mostly they produce indignation over the cynicism of the Washington "preachers" who are "preaching water while drinking wine." A few days ago, for instance, J. Carter lectured in Spokane (in the state of Washington) about the immorality of racism, while simultaneously somehow "overlooking" the fact that in his own country equal rights with the whites are an unfulfillable dream for millions of blacks, Puerto Ricans, Indians and Chicanos.

The latest turnabout he made in his "battle for human rights" was in connection with the Middle East. In an interview published in the English SUNDAY TIMES he said: "In my opinion, the settlement of the Mideast situation does not presuppose the creation of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan River; neither does it presuppose the complete withdrawal of the Israelis from occupied territory." These words were immediately followed by a White House confirmation in the form of an official declaration. Thus he has thrown under the table the right of 3.5 million Palestinian Arabs to self-determination, independence and sovereignty, including the right to return home and to create a state on their own national territory; and to those who are most trampling them underfoot--the Zionist rulers of Israel--he at the same time promised the delivery of a further 20 F-15 fighter planes over and above the original plan. This is truly the real face of the American foreign policy's morals. The U.S. President has quite openly crossed over to the platform of the Israeli aggressor; because he literally said that the settlement must be based on the proposals submitted by Israeli Government Chairman Begin. And Begin, as is known, rejects the settlement of the crisis, even according to the UN Security Council's Resolution No 242, which is far from perfect and which says nothing about the solution of the nationality question of the Arab people of Palestine.

The U.S. course is extremely irresponsible. It is a serious attack against the Arabs' rights and it is leading the endeavors to liquidate the Mideast crisis into a blind alley, closed at the end by the curtain of repeated dangerous war explosions.

17 May Commentary

AU202050Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 May 78 p 7 AU

[Julius P. Loerincz commentary: "The U.S. Senate Has Passed Carter's 'Aircraft Package'; They Are Putting Fuel on the Fire of the Crisis; the Commentator's Opinion"]

[Text] Well, now Carter's "aircraft package" has been "passed" by Congress. It is said that in the rivalry with the Congress as regards decisions on foreign political questions, the President can add two points to his score. [paragraph continues]

This, of course, is only one--and rather simplified--aspect of the matter; it is not the most important one, either, even though it is not negligible from the viewpoint of the President as the negotiating partner of other states. Is this perhaps a victory over the strong pro-Israeli lobby, the best organized pressure group in Congress, which is most vehemently rejecting the "package"? But what defeat, what victory?! Surely the essence of the problem lies elsewhere. In fact, Carter has presented himself these days in connection with the Mideast crisis as though he were an Israeli, rather than a U.S. president. He quite openly supported the concept of "settling" the crisis as it came from Israeli Prime Minister Begin, a concept which--by the rejection of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine and the continuous refusal to withdraw troops from occupied Arab territories--is not only unacceptable to the Arabs, but in its consequences can also cause bitter disappointment in this sphere to American policy. Even now nothing has changed in this American line. However, from the viewpoint of imperialist interests in the strategically important area of the Middle and Near East, the United States does not want to "neglect" the Arab world, either. Simply stated, Washington needs not only Israel, but would also like to have control over the entire Arab world, and have it serve Washington together with its entire human and economic potential. Thus it is striving to build up its positions in the area; and that is also the purpose of Carter's "aircraft package" to the Middle East. Although the White House claims that the President's action is a "contribution to the search for peace," it is nevertheless a bad and cruel joke, as has already been manifested by the Israeli pilots in the F-15 fighter planes over Lebanon.

PRAGUE CITES 'ATLANTICISTS' SIGNAL FOR ARMS BUILDUP

LD200418Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Jirina Dupalova commentary]

[Text] The traditional Atlantic Week which is an annual spring event that is taking place now for the 29th time, includes a certain peculiarity this year. It started in April with a meeting of the Nuclear Planning Group in the Danish town of Fredrikshavn and has been continued by a conference of defense ministers in Brussels and will culminate in Washington at the end of this week with a meeting of the highest representatives of the NATO member-states. Therefore, the overall communique has not yet been issued, but what has become known in the meantime suggests that the Atlanticists have answered the people's call for the further relaxation of international tension by giving a signal for a new round of feverish arms buildup, but this time they have decided to serve this signal piecemeal.

Andrew Young, the U.S. representative at the United Nations, has said that in view of the 15th round of the talks in Vienna on the reduction of armed forces, which has just started, and in view of the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, too much talk about arms would have a bad psychological effect on the world. And thus, while on the one side representatives of NATO member-states are taking part in the talks on the reduction of arms, they are simultaneously spinning the arms wheels.

The Nuclear Planning Group discussed a program for NATO's nuclear strategy up to 1984. It envisages the modernization of tactical weapons of which there are 7,000 deployed currently in Western Europe. They are to be equipped with neutron warheads and the artillery is to be equipped with neutron shells. Although they are not yet being manufactured, work is already continuing on improving them.

Neutron weapons represent only the first part of the development of what are called "clean" atomic weapons, which are planned to be deployed in the arsenal of the North Atlantic pact.

In this category of weapons is a new bomb, which the Atlanticists call RRR and which, it is said, will enable NATO troops to occupy a bombed territory in the shortest possible time following the bombing.

On the other hand, the defense ministers discussed and approved in Brussels both a short-term and long-term arms program of which Harold Brown, the American secretary of defense, declared: This program, set up for the next 25 years, is unprecedented. Its aim is to insure that NATO is capable of carrying out an effective war.

According to the plan, the number of U.S. military personnel, who already number 250,000 in West Germany, is to be increased by another 8,000. The arsenal of U.S. weapons in Western Europe is to be augmented by [few words indistinct] 5,000 tanks, 24,000 antitank cruise-type missiles and 2,000 modern bomber and fighter aircraft, including those which will be capable of carrying out espionage deep inside the territories of the socialist states. The ministers also discussed a document about key action. This does not exclude the possibility that Europe, too, can become the theater of a local war. For such a contingency, 150,000 members of elite units in the United States will be ready to be transferred immediately. The transportation will be carried out not only by transport military aircraft but also by U.S. and West European airline companies. The programs for nuclear strategy and for further intensive arms will be submitted for final approval at the end of May to the meeting in Washington of the highest representatives of NATO member-countries, which will be chaired by U.S. President James Carter.

All these measures show that the idea the President expressed at the recent press conference is being put into practice: that is, that the next war is to conducted in Europe, on account of Europe.

The nations of Europe are placing a certain amount of hope in the Vienna talks on the reduction of arms in central Europe and on the discussions of the UN special session on disarmament. The Atlanticists, serving military-industrial complexes, however, are concentrating their effort on one thing: How to undermine these hopes.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO HONDURAS--Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, has appointed Zdenek Hradec ambassador to the Republic of Honduras with permanent residence in Mexico. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 19 May 78 LD]

MINISTER VISITS BULGARIA--Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuels and power, arrived this Monday in Bulgaria and was welcomed at the Sofia airport by his Bulgarian counterpart, Nikola Todoriyev. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 May 78 p 7 AU]

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH CUBA--An agreement on mutual cooperation between the Czechoslovak and the Cuban leading organs in the publishing of books has been signed at the Czech Ministry of Culture. The deliberations of the constituting session of the permanent Cuban-Czechoslovak work group for publishing affairs ended at the same time. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 May 78 p 2 AU]

MORE ON DANISH PARTY DELEGATION'S VISIT

Honecker Toasts Danish Leader

AU211925Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 May 78 p 3 AU

[Toast by Erich Honecker at dinner in honor of Danish Communist Party Chairman Joergen Jensen and the Danish party delegation at the Berlin Unter den Linden Palace on 17 May]

[Text] Dear Comrade Joergen Jensen, dear Danish comrades:

Permit me to very cordially welcome you once more to our country. We are glad, dear comrade Joergen Jensen, about your first visit to our country as chairman of the Communist Party of Denmark [CPD]. You, a time-tested communist who is highly respected by us, are heading the vanguard of Denmark's workers class and of all its working people. Carrying on the work of the unforgotten fighter and ardent internationalist Knud Espersen, you--we are sure of this--will lead the CPD to new successes.

In the Tradition of Internationalism

Our discussions today have again demonstrated the close, fraternal relations between our parties, their firm fighting partnership and the identity of our views. Decades of glorious traditions of joint struggle against war and fascism, for peace, democracy, social progress and socialism link the communists of the GDR and Denmark. We will never forget the unselfish support given by many Danish communists to their German class brothers during fascist rule. This has clearly shown how firmly proletarian internationalism unites the workers class of our two countries.

Much has been done by our Danish fraternal party for the recognition of the GDR. I was able to see this for myself during my visit to Denmark in 1959. I gladly remember this visit, which was made so pleasant by our Danish comrades with much cordiality and in the spirit of close affinity.

Dear Danish comrades: During your stay in our GDR you were able to better familiarize yourselves with the successes of real socialism. You were able to see what our country's workers class and all its working people have accomplished in 3 decades, and with how much initiative they now implement the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress. It is the basic aspiration of our policy to further raise the people's material and cultural living standard and to actively contribute to the safeguarding of peace. We are continuously implementing our program of growth, prosperity and stability.

Our party always lets itself by guided by the principle that the further universal prosperity of the GDR is our most important internationalist contribution to the strengthening of socialism and to social progress in the world. In this respect, all experience confirms that the workers class can fulfill its historical mission only if it acts in accordance with Marxism-Leninism.

Today we have been able to state anew that the communists of our two countries are working exactly in this sense to enhance the unity and fighting strength of the international communist movement. Together we are struggling for the implementation of the action goals of the Berlin conference of the European communist and workers parties. We firmly reject all attempts to weaken and split the communist movement by anticommunism and anti-Sovietism.

We Are Struggling for the Rights of Man

In contrast to the ideologists of monopoly capital, we communists can rightly say that with our e..ire policy we are struggling for and implementing the fundamental human rights to work, education, social security, and development of the personality. These rights are still trampled upon in the realm of capital. Denmark with its large army of jobless is an example of this.

Marxism-Leninism Concretely Applied

Dear Danish comrades: With interest, solidarity and respect we follow the CPD's struggle against passing the burden of the capitalist crisis to the working people, against lowering the workers' living standards for democracy, social security and social progress. We regard your successes in this struggle as results of the creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete national conditions of your country. We are pleased with the progress you have achieved in the past few years under complicated conditions. As neighbors on the Baltic sea and close fellow-fighters for many years, we feel particularly closely linked with the Danish communists.

Let us drink, dear comrades, to:

The close, fraternal relations between the SED and the CPD,

The unity and cohesion of the communist movement,

Further successes for the CPD,

To the health of our friend and comrade, CPD Chairman Joergen Jensen, and all Danish comrades present here.

Axen, Jensen 19 May Meeting

LD200248Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2050 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The discussions between the two fraternal parties ended successfully in Berlin on Friday with a meeting between Hermann Axen, SED Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Joergen Jensen, chairman of the Communist Party of Denmark. A joint communique on the 4-day official visit by the delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark to the GDR was published today.

Communique Issued

LD191729Y East Berlin ADN International Service in Germa. 1500 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The talks held by the Danish Communist Party delegation led by Party Chairman Joergen Jensen with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and other leading members of the SED revealed agreement on all matters discussed. On Friday a joint communique on the visit, which lasted several days, was published, stating that the two sides held a comprehensive exchange of views on the international situation and on current questions of the communist and workers' movement.

In the communique the SED and the Danish Communist Party stress their firm resolve to continue the struggle for the consistent furtherance of the process of detente. They oppose all attempts by reactionary imperialist circles to step up the arms race and return to the cold war. The representatives of the Danish Communist Party and the SED spoke in favor of the implementation of the Helsinki final act as a whole and of full observance of the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations between states with different social systems. Above all, this requires an end to attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist states.

The communique continues: "The SED and the Danish Communist Party regard real progress in the field of arms control and disarmament as the key question in securing peace and detente." Both parties support the Soviet Union's latest proposals on arms control and disarmament. They consider the frustration of the plans of the United States for the production of the neutron bomb to be the main current task of all democratic forces.

In the joint statement the SED and Danish Communist Party stress their intention of developing cooperation with the socialist and social-democratic parties and with all democratic forces. "Both parties underlined the great importance of the Berlin conference of the communist and workers' parties of Europe for peace, security, cooperation and social progress," says the communique. The Danish Communist Party and the SED promise to do everything possible to further consolidate the unity of the communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

It is also stressed that "the SED and the Danish Communist Party decisively oppose the anti communist campaigns directed against the socialist states and the communist parties in the capitalist countries. These campaigns are intended to divert attention from the deep crisis of capitalism, to weaken the attraction of the successes of real socialism and to prevent the strengthening of the communist movement."

The communique also emphasized the joint intention to creatively apply Marxism-Leninism within the framework of the existing condition in their countries, and to use in this respect the experience of the struggle of the international working class. Both parties will, as hitherto, work out their policies independently, whereby they will be guided by the general laws of socialist revolution and the spirit of international solidarity. Both parties vigorously oppose all attempts to split the communist movement, and they combat anti-Sovietism and attempts to introduce bourgeois ideologies into the communist parties.

LEADERS ATTEND FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY CONGRESS

LD191402Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0831 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The 11th Congress of the German-Soviet Friendship Society (DSF) opened in the GDR capital, Berlin, this morning. During the 2-day discussions in the Palace of the Republic, the 2,700 delegates of the 5-million-member strong mass organization will discuss the tasks facing the DSF in the continued shaping of the advanced socialist society in the GDR, and the further deepening of friendship and cooperation with the USSR.

In his opening address the society's president, Dr Lothar Bolz, said that the discussions would be dominated by the purity and sincerity of a friendship which, for the citizens of the GDR, had become the law ruling their lives.

Dr. Bolz welcomed the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy State Council chairman Horst Sindermann; Willi Stoph, Hermann Axen, Erich Mueckenberger; Harry Tisch, Egon Krenz and Gerhard Schuerer; the president of the National Council of the National Front Prof Dr Erich Correns and other representatives of public life in the GDR and its capital, Berlin.

The DSF president extended a particularly cordial welcome to a delegation of the association of the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, headed by its chairman Zinaida Kruglova--including Cosmonaut Col Anatoliy Filipshchenk. The guests at the congress included Soviet ambassador to the GDR, Petr Abrasimov, and Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, as well as the member of the Military Council and chief of the GSFG's Political Directorate, Col Gen Ivan Mednikov.

Delegations have also been sent by the DSF's sister organizations from Poland, the CSSR, Hungary, Bulgaria, the MPR and Cuba. The report of the DSF's Central Executive was presented by Secretary General Kurt Thieme.

Stoph Gives Reception

LD202230Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1923 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On the occasion of the 11th Congress of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship [DSF] on Saturday evening, the GDR Council of Ministers gave a reception for foreign guests and the leading elected officials of the Central Executive. Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, congratulated the newly elected president of the friendship society, Erich Mueckenberger, Secretary General Kurt Thieme and all members of the Presidium and the Secretariat of the Central Executive on their election. He conveyed to them personal greetings and congratulations from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Willi Stoph assured the leading bodies of the socialist mass organization of the support by the government and all state organs for their future work. "Together we shall insure that the friendship with the Soviet Union is rooted still more strongly in the hearts and minds of all citizens of the GDR, and that our people are inspired to carry out new deeds for strengthening the fraternal alliance with the Soviet people," he emphasized.

In a reply Erich Mueckenberger emphasized the close ideological ties of the party and government with all social forces of the people, including the Society for German-Soviet Friendship, and he acknowledged the deep friendship of the people of the GDR with the peoples of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community of states. Based on the leading power of the people, the SED, the lessons of the past and the alliance with Lenin's country have become the immutable constitutional reality in the GDR.

Guests at the reception in the building of the Council of Ministers included Zinaida Kruglova, chairwoman of the presidium of the association of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Cosmonaut Anatoliy Filipchenko, and other personages from the Soviet delegation to the congress as well as Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, the delegations of the sister societies from the Polish People's Republic, the CSSR, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic and the Republic of Cuba as well as other heads of diplomatic missions of socialist countries in the GDR.

Sindermann, Mueckenberger Address Congress

LD201700Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1117 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Friendship with the Soviet Union is a basis for the policy of the SED, which is firmly embedded in the party program and the GDR constitution. This was stressed today by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, in his greetings address to the German-Soviet Friendship Society Congress which is currently meeting in Berlin. He conveyed to the congress the most cordial greetings from Erich Honecker.

This friendship is "a foundation of our state policy, political program and everyday practice, which is born by the whole population of the GDR." In this connection, Sindermann quoted the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, who stated at the ninth party congress: "Firm links with the party and land of Lenin is a principled question of the class position, the decisive criterion for each revolutionary and internationalist. This has been true since Great October and holds true both now and all the more so in the future."

Sindermann stressed that this outlines the GDR's historical standpoint for all time. Sindermann continued by saying that the policy of peaceful coexistence consistently and successfully pursued by socialism brings benefits to all peoples. "The peoples' expectations, the interests of socialism and of all progressive forces are most closely linked to the deepening and consolidation of detente. No realistically thinking politician in the capitalist countries can ignore the fact that there is no sensible alternative to a continuation of the policy of detente."

Despite massive attacks by the opponents of detente, the cooperation between socialist and capitalist states on the basis of the Helsinki final act is continuing--although not in a straight line--and is showing new results. "It is apparent, however, that the continuing arms race deeply contradicts the process of detente in the political field. A new, more costly round in the arms race would jeopardize everything that had been previously achieved on the path of peaceful coexistence and through detente. "It would bring in its wake a dangerous destabilization of the international situation and again increases the danger of war."

In this context Sindermann mentioned the disarmament proposals recently put forward by the USSR, which express "the joint stand of the closely allied socialist states." "The GDR, as a member of the Warsaw Pact, agrees with them completely and actively advocates their implementation. The decision by the Soviet Government not to start production of the neutron weapon if the United States also does not demonstrates a high level of responsibility toward mankind. The main thing now for all forces interested in detente and disarmament is to foil the intentions of using the neutron weapon as a means of political blackmail. What is needed are energetic, broad actions in order to bring about the ban, proposed by the Soviet Union, on this means of mass destruction."

The speaker stated that, in firm alliance with the USSR, the GDR continues to actively pursue the policy of deepening detente. "For this reason we welcome the positive results of the visit paid to the FRG by Comrade Brezhnev. In line with the decisions taken by our ninth party congress, we will continue to work to extend the relations between states with different social systems in the interests of peace and of the peoples. This holds true for the relations between the GDR and the FRG, which are to be further normalized on the basis of respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs."

An important field for GDR foreign policy results from the task of exercising anti-imperialist solidarity with the peoples "Who in Africa and in the Arab region in particular are fighting the aggressive actions staged by imperialist forces and are striving to consolidate their independence and have embarked upon the path or progressive development."

In conclusion, Sindermann said that the fulfillment of the agreements and treaties with the USSR demands intensive and persevering work on the part of everyone. The SED Central Committee is certain that the German-Soviet Friendship Society will continue to do its utmost to consolidate the alliance with the Soviet Union. For its part the SED will do all it can to further strengthen and reinforce this fraternal alliance. "In so doing we will shape in a broader and firmer manner the secure foundation on which the inviolable friendship between the peoples of the GDR and the Soviet Union rests."

The 11th German-Soviet Friendship Society Congress concluded in the afternoon with a discussion of the reports by the Central Executive and the Central Auditing Commission of the society. Some 33 delegations and guests took part in the discussions. Guests from Poland and Mongolia conveyed their greetings to the congress.

Immediately following the conclusion of the discussion, the delegates unanimously accepted the resolution of the 11th German-Soviet Congress. In the resolution, the mass organization--which has over 5 million members--declares itself to be part of the great popular movement in preparation of the 30th anniversary of the GDR. All members and officials are asked to celebrate the anniversary of the GDR on 7 October 1979 with new activities for socialism. The congress confirmed the firm alliance of the members of the friendship society with the SED and its leadership. The congress promised the Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, that the society would continue to do everything in its power for the development of the advanced socialist society in the GDR, for the implementation of the resolutions of the Ninth SED Congress, as well as for the strengthening of the international authority of the GDR as a socialist state of peace in the heart of Europe.

The delegates to the congress enthusiastically agreed to address a message of greetings to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and the chairman of the GDR state council. In the message, the delegates of the 11th Congress of the German-Soviet Friendship Society promised to continue to do everything in their power for the development of socialism in the GDR and the strengthening of the unshakable alliance with Lenin's country. "In this we shall be led by the guiding resolutions of the Ninth SED Congress", the letter states." The friendship society has taken an active part in the great popular movement for the worthy preparation of the anniversary of the workers' and peasants' state." In conclusion, the congress delegates affirmed that the Society for German-Soviet Friendship, under the leadership of the party of the working class, would ceaselessly act so that the friendship with the Soviet people would take root in the thoughts and actions of all GDR citizens, in order to affirm their close ties with the country of communism through new deeds.

Following the constituent meeting of the newly elected Central Executive the delegates and guests to the 11th German-Soviet Friendship Society Congress greeted with loud applause the election of Erich Mueckenberger as president of the Society of German-Soviet Friendship. Kurt Thieme, who was reelected as secretary-general and Erwin Heidenreich, who was re-elected chairman of the Central Auditing Commission, were also enthusiastically applauded.

At the beginning of his final address, often interrupted by applause, President Erich Mueckenberger announced that the following personages had been elected to the Central Executive Presidium: Erich Mueckenberger, Dr Lothar Bolz, Prof Dr Erich Correns, Dr Manfred Gerlach, Gerland Goetting, Ernst Goldenbaum, Kurt Thieme, Herbert Gruenstein, Valery Fischmann, Horst Garzini, Guenter Nitschke and Helmut Schaefer. The Secretariat of the Central Executive comprises Kurt Thieme, Herbert Gruenstein, Valery Fischmann, Horst Garzini, Guenter Nitschke, Helmut Schaefer, Manfred Hennig and Heinz Plagemann.

The congress thanked the out-going president, Dr Lothar Bolz--who for reasons of age and health had asked not to be nominated again for this post--for the work he has done. He will continue to act in the Presidium of the Central Executive.

On behalf of all members of the Central Executive, it's Presidium and the Secretariat, Erich Mueckenberger thanked all the delegates for their trust and the unanimous election of the leading bodies of the friendship society. He emphasized that at this 11th congress the increased number of specific tasks for the coming years of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship, on the proven and solid basis, founded on science, of the resolutions of the Ninth SED Congress, had been discussed and fixed in documents which had been unanimously resolved.

Erich Mueckenberger promised the party of the working class, its Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, that the over 5.5 million members of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship would actively use their knowledge and abilities in order to gain again and again the title "To Be a True Helper of the Party".

On behalf of the congress, Erich Mueckenberger thanked all the foreign delegations. He paid tribute to their presence as renewed proof of the inexhaustible vitality of proletarian internationalism. The president asked Zinaida Kruglova, chairman of the Presidium of the Association of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, to convey to Leonid Brezhnev deeply felt thanks for his message addressed to the congress. "To this we add our firm promise to act still more decisively and more persuasively for the noble concern of our friendship", he said. He asked all the sister organizations to take back home the most fraternal greetings of the 11th congress and to convey to the peoples of their countries the feelings and thoughts of friendship and internationalist solidarity. Erich Mueckenberger thanked Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, as well as the representatives of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, Army General Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, and Col Gen I. Mednikov, who attended the congress. He addressed his thanks to all those from town and country, institutions and schools who had conveyed their greetings and obligations to the highest forum of the friendship society.

The 11th Congress testifies, the president emphasized, that the ideas of friendship and alliance with Lenin's country are deeply rooted in the thoughts and actions of the people of the GDR. The 11th congress, with its businesslike proceedings and political enthusiasm, had proved: The German Democratic Republic does not go backward; it moves ahead on the path of progress pointed out by the Ninth SED Congress. "And with every day of socialist progress in our republic, German-Soviet friendship grows and strengthens as the ideology and practice of our citizens in socialist everyday life", Erich Mueckenberger stressed.

Many delegates emphasized, citing their own experiences, that only socialism realizes both human rights and freedoms. To all those in the West who are intent on trickery concerning the solution of human rights the congress says: Whosoever like the imperialists adopts the exploitation of man by man and the extermination of man by man as guiding principles of his policy has lost once and for all the right to talk of humanity and human rights.

The president emphasized that the society would disseminate more actively than hitherto the truth about the history, the gigantic development and excellent prospect of the Soviet Union. In preparation of the 30th anniversary of the GDR the specific task was to disseminate the great achievements of the history, growth and strengthening of German-Soviet friendship.

FISCHER ENDS LUXEMBOURG VISIT, RETURNS HOME

LD191108Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0850 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Luxembourg--(ADN correspondent)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer on Friday morning ended his official visit to Luxembourg and left for home. At a dinner given by the Luxembourg Government in honor of the GDR foreign minister on Thursday evening, Gaston Thorn, the president and foreign minister of the Grand Duchy, and Oskar Fischer referred in their toasts to the main topics of their political talks. Gaston Thorn supported the statement that it was necessary to implement the Helsinki final act in its entirety. He expected fresh impulses to be made in this direction at future meetings from all the signatories.

Fischer referred to the forthcoming UN special session and said that special efforts should be made to promote concrete disarmament accords. It was a question of taking concrete and realistic measures to reduce the nuclear arms race, to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and of taking measures to limit and reduce conventional armaments. Oskar Fischer pointed out that urgent steps were needed to effectively limit the arms race and ultimately lead to comprehensive disarmament, and that this equally applied to preventing the production and introduction of nuclear weapons.

Interviewed on Visit

LD200834Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Interview by Alfred Fleischhacker with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer "prior to his departure from Luxembourg"--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Minister, you were in Belgium and Luxembourg this week for official talks and had talks with the leading figures of both states. Naturally, bilateral relations were discussed in these meetings. Could you summarize your meetings?

[Answer] [passage indistinct] These meetings are important in order to discuss the state of bilateral cooperation itself, and to develop new opportunities in the future. It is important that there are no problems here at all between the GDR and Belgium, or between the GDR and Luxembourg. [passage indistinct] There are various opportunities for the development (?of) these relations on the political, economic and [word indistinct] basis.

[Question] A large part of these talks was taken up by the exchange of thoughts on international problems [words indistinct]. Could you elaborate on some of the international problems discussed furing the meeting?

[Answer] (?As far as international questions are concerned) two themes dominated the discussion. First, the continuation of detente on the basis of the final act [passage indistinct] I can here say that [few words indistinct] detente must to a great extent be [word indistinct] supplemented by military detente, and this is (?the intention) of the GDR as a socialist state [few words indistinct]. (?We left no doubt that) measures for arms limitation and disarmament can only be agreed on when all sides are seriously prepared to renounce unrealistic positions which seek one-sided advantages.

JUSTICE MINISTERS SIGN SENTENCING AGREEMENT

LD191126Y East Berlin ADN International Service In German 0943 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--An agreement on the execution of custodial sentences was signed in Berlin today. The document was signed by the ministers of justice of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, the MPR, Poland, the USSR and the CSSR. The multilateral agreement is in accord with a humanistic concern on the execution of sentences. The agreement creates prerequisites which make it possible for citizens of the signatory states who have been given a custodial sentence on the territory of another signatory state, to be handed over to their state of origin for the execution of the sentence. GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier and the ambassadors of the signatory states were also present at the signing ceremony.

HAGER RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN ACTING EDUCATION MINISTER

AU191105Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 May 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Ethiopian Guests Visited Educational Facilities in Berlin: Kurt Hager Received the Delegation Led by Husein Ismail"]

[Summary] "Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Tuesday received the delegation of the Ministry of Education of socialist Ethiopia led by acting Minister Husein Ismail. During the conversation, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, questions of cooperation in the field of education and ideology were discussed. "Also participating in the talk was Margot Honecker, member of the SED Central Committee and minister of public education; Maj Berhanu Jembere, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; and Lothar Oppermann, head of the Public Education Department of the SED Central Committee."

In the morning the guests visited the apartment building Berlin VEB Combine and the 22d secondary school named for Dr Theodor Neubauer, where they studied the polytechnical training of students of the 7th to 10th grades. In the Prenzlauer Berg Stadtbezirk the delegation was briefed on how a school built around 1900 has been remodeled into a modern educational facility. At an afternoon press conference the members of the Ethiopian delegation described their country's great efforts to establish a modern education system. Acting Minister Husein Ismail listed the democratization of the education system as a most important achievement of the Ethiopian revolution. The number of students has increased 70 percent in the past four years, and 90 percent more classroom space has been created. "New curricula which are in keeping with the principles of the national-democratic revolution in Ethiopia have gone into effect." Four colleges have been set up in rural areas in recent years. Husein Ismail stressed that the delegation was received with friendly cordiality and profound international solidarity at all its meetings in the GDR and appreciated the experiences and knowledge gained during the visit.

S. AFRICAN ANC OFFICIAL GIVES BERLIN PRESS CONFERENCE

LD192028Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1359 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The nuclear cooperation by FRG monopolies with South Africa proves that the imperialist states would like to perpetuate apartheid, oppression and exploitation in South Africa for the sake of their own profits. This was stated by Oliver Tambo, president of the South African liberation movement [ANC] at a press conference in Berlin on Friday. Oliver Tambo stressed that the NATO states want to preserve and develop South Africa as their base. This is extremely dangerous not only for the independence of Angola, Mozambique and Zambia but is directed against all African states which pursue a progressive policy, and moreover endangers world peace.

The ANC leader pilloried the coordinated intervention of the imperialist powers in southern Africa which are trying to smash SWAPO in Namibia and the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe by so-called internal settlements. This makes international solidarity with the liberation movements, with Angola and Mozambique all the more necessary at this time. The aim of the ANC, Oliver Tambo said, is the unification and mobilization of the South African popular masses for active resistance to the apartheid regime and for national liberation and democracy. In this struggle for the removal of the Vorster regime, the ANC applies all forms of the struggle including armed confrontation. It is not merely a struggle against the racist apartheid regime in South Africa, but the struggle is also waged against the forces of world imperialism. Oliver Tambo paid tribute to the great strength of proletarian internationalism. The political, diplomatic and material aid of the USSR, the GDR and all states of the socialist community have given the liberation movements of the peoples of Africa a great impetus.

Oliver Tambo stressed that his talks with Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee, and other leading GDR politicians were evidence of the GDR's great interest in and solidarity with the cause of progress in Africa.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES WESTERN INTERVENTION IN SHABA

LD212200Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 21 May 78 LD

[Text] And now for reports from northern Europe to Africa. During a large-scale military operation over the weekend, the NATO countries: The United States, France, Belgium and Great Britain intervened in the armed conflict between Zaire Government troops and forces of the National Front for the Liberation of the Congo--FNLC in the Zaire province of Shaba. Knut Henssler now informs you about these events and quotes from some commentaries by the international mass media:

Some 600 paratroopers of the French Foreign Legion were dropped in three waves over the hotly contested mining town of Kolwezi and gained control of the town after fierce fighting. This has been reported by Western news agencies, listeners, and they also report that 1,000 Belgian paratroopers and infantrymen are, as they put it, engaged in military operations at the scene. U.S. Hercules transport planes carrying soldiers, weapons and ammunition are uninterruptedly landing at Kolwezi. A regular airlift has been set up and Royal Air Force planes are also being used. In other words, a military operation of considerable size is in progress here which undoubtedly represents interference in the conflict in Zaire between government troops and units of the National Front for the Liberation of the Congo.

These events in Africa are today's main topic in the international mass media, several of which deal with the background to this military operation by West European states in Zaire. What are the motives that have prompted the NATO states to intervene on such a scale? According to French President Giscard d'Estaing, French Foreign Legionaires have been sent only to protect the Europeans living in Shaba. But even the French press received this explanation with some mistrust. The armed operation, writes the Paris newspaper LE MONDE, for example, has other reasons. It is the result of the efforts on the part of the Western states to secure their enormous investments in this country. No small sums are involved here. According to the newspaper, Belgium's capital investment in Zaire amounts to $600 million. France has invested $70 million, and Great Britain and the FRG have each invested $60 million. LE MONDE also links this armed intervention with the NATO countries' desire to keep the large missile testing range established in Zaire by the FRG's Otrag company. The newspaper writes that in Western circles great importance is attached to this range, and the news agency REUTER reports today from Bonn that at the end of this month Otrag intends to launch further missiles from this testing ground.

Thus, there are two main reasons to explain the NATO countries' military operation in Africa this weekend. One is the solid economic interests of the numerous U.S. and multinational monopolies in Zaire, where 67 percent of the world's supplies of cobalt, 7 percent of its copper and one third of its industrial diamonds are mined. Secondly, the operation is intended to support a regime that is experiencing an acute political crisis at the moment. The United States and the other NATO countries are prepared to use all means to maintain their presence in Africa. This is an objective that, seen in the long term, can hardly be achieved.

SOVIET DEFENSE MINISTER USTINOV ENDS VISIT

Received by Kadar

LD191148Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar has received Marshal Ustinov, Soviet minister of defense, and the military delegation led by him. Premier Gyorgy Lazar and Col Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, took part in the discussions.

Losonczi Presents Awards

LD191710Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] The Presidential Council has decorated the Soviet minister of defense. Pal Losonczi presented Marshal Ustinov with the Order of the Flag of the Hungarian People's Republic, with rubies, for his work for strengthening the comradely friendship and cooperation of the Soviet and Hungarian Armed Forces. General Yepishev, chief of the Central Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, and Marshal of Aviation Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Soviet Air Force and deputy minister of defense, have been awarded the Order of the Red Flag.

Ustinov Gives Luncheon, Departs

LD201832Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] The Soviet military delegation led by Marshal Ustinov has ended its talks in Hungary and left the country. During the talks between the Soviet minister of defense and Col Gen Lajos Czinege, Hungarian minister of defense, Hungarian-Soviet military cooperation was reviewed, and deep satisfaction was expressed at the successful development of relations. Both sides reaffirmed their endeavors toward broadening and strengthening fraternal relations between the Hungarian and Soviet Armed Forces and between the armies of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact. During his visit, Marshal Ustinov familiarized himself with the results of the constructive work of Hungary's people. This morning at Kobanya, the Soviet minister of defense met with the inhabitants of Budapest's 10th district in the friendship park built with the help of Soviet soldiers. Before leaving, Marshal Ustinov gave a luncheon in the Soviet Embassy in honor of the Hungarian military leaders. Taking part in the luncheon were Mihaly Korom, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and deputy premier Janos Borbandi.

SHAH, EMPRESS ARRIVE FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD191350Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Miklos Keleti reports from Ferihegy Airport: The special plane bringing Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the Shah of Iran, and his wife landed a few minutes ago. The Iranian ruling couple are on an official visit at the invitation of Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and his wife. Shah Reza Pahlavi and his wife were greeted by Pal Losonczi and his wife; Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs; and several other leading figures of our political life. The ceremonial reception is still is progress. It is expected that the further development of commercial relations will be the main subject of the discussions between Pal Losonczi and the Shah.

Shah Lays Wreath

LD191955Y Budapest MTI in English 1808 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 19, (MTI)--Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and his party laid a wreath at the Hungarian Heroes' Memorial on Heroes' Square in Budapest on Friday.

Present at the wreath-laying ceremony were Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

Losonczi, Shah Hold Talks

LD192245Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] The shah and Pal Losonczi this afternoon conducted talks in the National Assembly; later on the Hungarian-Iranian official discussions began. At the discussions the development of the two countries' relations, the results of economic cooperation and the further possibilities of expansion were reviewed.

Losonczi, Shah Speak at Dinner

LD201120Y Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 19, (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and his wife Friday night gave a dinner in parliament building in honour of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Arymehr, shah of Iran, and his wife.

Pal Losonczi stressed in his toast address: "Your visit is a fresh token of the cordiality of the developing Hungarian-Iranian relations. Your first visit in 1966 to Hungary opened a new phase in the history of our countries' contacts, it opened the road to the establishment of a closer cooperation in economic, cultural and technical-scientific fields."

The president of the presidential council expressed his conviction that on the basis of the positive experiences so far and with mutual efforts the economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperations can be further broadened. The atmosphere and the contents of the talks prove that there is will and readiness on both sides to develop mutually beneficial relations and to expand them on new domains.

Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Arymer answered as follows: "Our countries maintain fruitful relations in many fields of economy, sciences and cultural life. Good examples to the above are provided by the economic cooperation agreement signed in 1965, a technical-scientific cooperation contract concluded in 1972, a trade cooperation protocol from 1972, too, the 1977 cultural exchange program and the regular relations the different organs of the two countries foster. The economic and cultural development of both countries necessitate that this prosperous cooperation should be constantly strengthened." Speaking of the international situation the Iranian shah emphasized that comprehensive and firm efforts have to be taken to ease tension. A consistent struggle has to be fought for disarmament as this is not a simple political or economic problem of the world but it fundamentally influences the fate and existence of mankind.

Shah, Empress Receive Degrees

LD201902Y Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 20 MTI--At a festive board meeting of the Budapest Eotvos Lorand University of Sciences on Saturday the university's honorary degree was conferred on Iranian Emperor Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr and Empress Farah Pahlavi. Present at the festive board meeting were Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, his wife, Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, Minister of Education Karoly Polinszky, Jozsef Miko, Hungary's ambassador in Teheran, as well as several other leading representatives of the Hungarian political and scientific life.

After the opening address by Rector Gyorty Adam, Tibor Kiraly, dean of the Faculty of Jurisprudence and Political Sciences, and Istvan Szathmari, dean of the faculty of arts, outlined the course of life and scientific activities of the emperor and empress. At the conclusion of their speeches they conferred the title of Honorary Doctor of Jurisprudence on Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr and the title of Honorary Doctor of Arts of Farah Pahlavi and then the honorary doctor's diploma was presented to the emperor and empress by the rector. On behalf of the university board, the deans of the faculties inaugurated the guests to be honorary doctors by a handshake in line of the traditions. The emperor and empress made lectures and thanked for the honour in warm words.

Losonczi, Shah Visit County

LD201904Y Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 20 MTI--Iran's Shah Reza Pahlavi and his wife as well as their suite visited County Komaoros, north Hungary, on Saturday afternoon. They were accompanied by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council. The guests called at the Babolna agricultural complex.

Shah Continues Tour of Counties

LD211920Y Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 21 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 21, (MTI)--Iranian Emperor Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and Empress Farah Pahlavi, as well as their party visited the Danube bend, north-west Hungary on Sunday. They were accompanied on the trip by Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja as well as by Hungarian Ambassador in Teheran Jozsef Miko. On Szentendre's principal square Ime Nizak, vice-president of the city council, welcomed the guests who then saw the memorial museum of Margit Kovacs. Thereafter the reigning couple visited Esztergom. The guests were guided in the Christian gallery by the gallery's director Pal Csepfalvi and shown round the cathedral and welcomed there by Bishop Ivan Palos.

The Iranian emperor and empress returned to Budapest. Empress Farah Pahlavi, accompanied by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja's wife, called at the Hungarian national gallery in Budapest. Rudolf Ronai, president of the Institute of Cultural Relations, and Gabor Pogany of the gallery's director-general, welcomed the guests at the gallery's entrance who first saw the Hungarian arts collection of the 19th Century and then the exhibition of modern Iranian paintings.

Shah, Empress View Performance

LD210756Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] This evening, Shah Reza Palavi of Iran and his wife saw a performance by the Hungarian state folk ensemble at the ensemble's headquarters. The guests were accompanied all day on their program by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, his wife, and Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs.

ITALIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD212008Y Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 21 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 21 (MTI)--Dr Rinaldo Ossola, foreign trade minister of the Italian Republic, arrived in Budapest on Sunday at the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Dr. Joszef Biro. The visit aims at conducting talks on the state and development of the two countries's economic relations.

Italy ranks third between Hungary's capitalist trade partners. The value of bilateral trade amounted to dollars 450 million in 1977. Themajor items on Hungary's list of exports are: foodstuffs, iron and aluminium metallurgic goods, chemical products, basic materials for pharmaceuticals, textiles, incandescent lamps, headlights, [word indistinct] tubes, china and glassware and engineering products. Hungary is purchasing from Italy important materials for the processing industry, such as rolled steel sheets, chemicals and medicines, textile yarn and also machines, equipment, tropical fruit, rice, and clothes.

34 cooperation treaties are in force between the companies of the two countries which lay the foundation of cooperation in production and trade, of the exchange of information and of scientific experience.

In the course of his stay in Budapest, the Italian minister carries on talks with heads of the ministries concerned in Hungarian-Italian economic relations. On Sunday Italy's foreign trade minister went to see the Budapest International Fair and he made a statement of what he had seen and of the development of Hungarian-Italian economic relations. He stressed that on the basis of the economic cooperation agreement concluded in 1974 trade ties were developing vigorously. There were 34 cooperation agreements in operation between Hungarian and Italian companies and they should be extended to joint venture on third markets. In order to continue to intensify the two countries' economic relations, both sides were facing a lot of tasks. On Italy's part the Common Market's farming policy had to be shaped so that more Hungarian meat products could be bought and Hungarian enterprises should inform more actively their Italian partners of their new products and methods. The air has offered a good opportunity for this, concluded the minister.

U.S. SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD201756Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] The U.S. Government's secretary of agriculture has arrived in Budapest. Robert Bergland will be discussing results in agricultural cooperation so far and possibilities for further developing relations with his Hungarian partners, among them Pal Romany, minister of agriculture and food.

HUSZAR DISCUSSES STATE OF ECONOMY WITH JOURNALISTS

LD192134Y Budapest MTI in English 1821 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 19, MTI--Hungarian economic life and economic policy are on the offensive: national economy is developing to schedule. This is how the essence of a press conference held by Deputy Premier Istvan Huszar, president of the National Planning Office, on Friday for foreign newsmen at the Budapest International Fair can be summarized.

The Hungarian deputy premier briefed the journalists on the current situation of the Hungarian national economy. He pointed out that in this plan period "It is a realistic goal to maintain the relatively high economic growth standard, raising moderately living standards, securing the necessary resources to development, while we should also seek to restore the country's foreign economic balance."

Istvan Huszar called it a significant achievement that even under severe internal and external conditions Hungary managed to improve considerably its foreign trade balance by increasing export at a faster pace than import. It has to be noted that Hungary's terms of trade deteriorated by over 20 percent in non-socialist relation between 1973-5. The new prices in the CEMEA countries' trade with each other reflect already the lasting tendency of upping world market prices.

These facts, Istvan Huszar stressed, called for modifications in Hungary's long-term foreign trade strategy. It has been established at the revision of the current long-range development plan (1975-80) that the envisaged 5-5.5 percent growth rate of the national income can be maintained even in the 1980's. Hungarian economy is preparing for long-term cooperation with extra-CMEA countries as well, with special focus on the developing states. In this context two announcements of Istvan Huszar received special emphasis. He said that although talks with the Common Market members on the abolishment of textile industrial discriminations are underway, "the time of agreement cannot yet be seen." In contrast, the promising development in Hungary's economic relations with the Republic of Iraq, which was initiated by the Baghdad visit of Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar last fall, is going on this year, as it was also indicated by the visit to Hungary of the Iraqi minister of planning.

In answer to the journalists' questions Istvan Huszar explained that [word indistinct] system of economic management introduced in 1968 meant a huge step forward, because it has made available for the economists new financial means in this fresh stage of the country's economic development. "Today we invariably consider the steps made at that time timely and correct," said the Hungarian deputy premier. In possession of the experiences gathered since some elements of the new economic management have to be altered, however, it would be economic naivete to believe that with the former, in many respect irrational methods of economic management, and in this difficult world economic period the Hungarian national economy could have attained better results. Our experiences encourage further development of our present economic management system, and by no means return to the old methods, Istvan Huszar said in conclusion.

APRO, BISZKU, OTHERS ATTEND INTERNATIONAL FAIR OPENING

LD192247Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Budapest's International Fair was today visited by party and state leaders. Antal Apro, Bela Biszku, Istvan Sarlos and Imre Gyori inspected the exhibits of the Hungarian chemical industry enterprises and others.

SZEKER RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

LD191954Y Budapest MTI in English 1804 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 19 (MTI)--Gyula Szeker, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, returned from Moscow where he had attended the 85th meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee.

CEMA SECRETARY FADEYEV ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD191956Y Budapest MTI in English 1806 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 19 (MTI)--Nikolay Fadeyev, secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, arrived in Budapest on Friday at the invitation of Gyula Szeker, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the Budapest International Fair.

Received by Szeker

LD201832Y Budapest in English 1730 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 20 (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received in his office Nikolay Fadeyev, secretary of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, who is staying in Budapest. The guest, accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister Gyula Szeker, saw the Budapest International Fair on Saturday.

AGRICULTURE SECRETARY BERGLAND ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD191410Y Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 18 May, PAP--U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Robert Bergland arrived on an official visit to Poland today. On the same day, he began preliminary talks with Poland's Minister of Agriculture Leon Klonica on Polish-American economic, scientific and technical cooperation in culture.

During his stay in Poland, Secretary Bergland will hold talks in the Ministry of Agriculture and other ministries, and will visit several private and state farms.

Received by Gierek

LD201538Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] In the Sejm today Edward Gierek received Robert Bergland, U.S. secretary of agriculture, who handed him a letter from President Jimmy Carter. During the meeting certain problems of Polish-American economic cooperation, particularly in the sphere of agriculture, were discussed.

Meets With Jaroszewicz

LD191815Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, in the presence of Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, chairman of the Polish section of the Polish-American Commission for Trade, today received Robert Bergland, U.S. secretary of agriculture. During the meeting important questions concerning economic and scientific cooperation between Poland and the United States were discussed, with particular emphasis on implementation of Polish-Amercian agreements concerning agricultural trade and the further development of economic cooperation in agriculture.

Concludes Visit

LD201413Y Warsaw PAP in English 1325 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 20 May, PAP--United States Secretary of Agriculture Robert Bergland visited Poland on May 18-20, at the invitation of the Polish minister of agriculture, Leon Klonica. Secretary Bergland was accompanied by a group of experts on agriculture and international trade.

During the talks opinions were exchanged on agricultural situations in both countries and the world food situation. Both parties deemed it extrememly important to secure a further increase of global food production, which is necessary to eliminate starvation and malnutrition in the world. Both sides greatly appreciate the mutual cooperation in agriculture in the field of exchange of goods as well as in trade and scientific cooperation.

The outlook for further development in agricultural imports and exports was discussed as well as the possibilities of expanding scientific-technical cooperation. Poland is a traditional importer of U.S. commodities of agricultural origin and also an exporter of some processed agricultural products to the United States.

In discussions between Poland's Minister of Agriculture Leon Klonica and U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Robert Bergland, the Polish side indicated its interest in further imports of U.S. grains and other agricultural products for several years ahead. Both the American and the Polish sides expressed their interest in further increasing trade, and in creating conditions favourable for the realisation of this goal. During his stay in Poland Secretary Bergland was received by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Edward Gierek, and by Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz. He also met Minister of Foreign Affairs Emil Wojtaszek, and Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Jerzy Olszewski. Secretary Bergland visited the state farm at Walewice and a private farm in Skierniewice, central Poland. The visit took place in a friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES WORKERS, SOVIET MINISTER

LD201824Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz received a delegation of municipal workers in connection with Municipal Workers Day. Emphasizing the role and tasks of municipal workers in properly satisfying the daily needs of society, the premier conveyed words of appreciation and good wishes for future success in their work.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1700 GMT on 20 May carries a report on this meeting which adds that "Minister Maria Milczarek reported on the most significant problems of the activity of the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection. Those participating in the meeting stressed that greatly increased resources made available to the municipal economy demand special vigilance from all municipal employees in order to insure their best possible use." The report goes on to note that at the meeting Premier Jaroszewicz "pointed out those sectors of activity where the municipal employees have the most to do. He deemed it important and urgent to insure that there were a proper number of prepared construction sites for homes and to prepare correctly and on time the municipal and housing investment projects for their implementation. The premier also pointed out the need for scientific and research activity to improve the environmental conditions (?in which) we live and work in the interest of the good health of the community."]

Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz also received today Afanasiy Melnichenko, USSR minister of medical industry. Both men discussed important problems of developing cooperation in the pharmaceutical and medical industries of the two countries.

COOPERATION WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES NOTED

AU211600Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 May 78 p 4 AU

[PAP correspondent Tomasz Walat commentary: "Following the Politburo Session--Cooperation With Developing Countries"]

[Excerpts] The ambitious plans for Poland's socioeconomic development and our population's increasing consumption needs have increased our demands for the products we can buy in developing countries. [paragraph continues]

If the development process of these countries remains undisturbed, they will continue to buy Polish investment goods. This is why the complementary character of the economies of Poland, the entire socialist community and the developing countries presents an excellent base for expanding mutual relations, a distinctive feature of which is equality and mutual advantage. Cooperation with the socialist community creates alternative possibilities for developing countries and helps them to become independent of those supranational monopolies which represent the interests of the old colonial powers.

This economic cooperation calls for a reevaluation of how we conduct our foreign trade. We must eliminate the economically unjustified purchase of developing countries' products from middlemen. We must seek with increasing frequency to buy goods from the developing countries that are similar to the goods we buy in the West. This is tied up with the need for lasting direct trade contacts with the producers in these countries. The concentration of economic exchanges with the selected partner countries from which we can obtain the best bilateral advantages is a crucial activity which our foreign trade is already pursuing. For this reason our offers must be increasingly richer and better adapted to the needs of developing countries, and must make allowances for the changes in these countries. The importance of investment equipment in our exports will continue to increase and will increasingly cover rolling stock, mining machinery and implements, construction and road machinery, chemical industry plants, agricultural equipment and associated services, and other equipment.

It is necessary to promote contacts based on more enduring foundations such as long-term trade agreements and accords on industrial and scientific-technical cooperation. On these foundations are based our relations with almost 50 developing countries, a fact which, among other things, has enabled us to treble the trade in the 1970's. While switching over to higher forms of cooperation, we must take the development of industrial and branch cooperation and the further invigoration of scientific-technical cooperation into greater account.

The new forms of cooperation include the Polish industry's participation in implementing the development programs in various countries. Poland is participating in projects such as the comprehensive utilization of raw materials and the irrigation of deserts. In the future, this participation must be much greater and more comprehensive, and must include the services of the Polish specialists, the working out of documentation, supplies of installations, training of cadres, and so on--all relating to individual development programs.

Together with CEMA countries, Poland is engaging in activities in favor of further invigorating cooperation with developing countries. We are working to devise long-term cooperation programs catering to Poland's needs and possibilities and to the principles of the developing countries' development policies.

VOIVODES DISCUSS AGRICULTURE, FOOD PRODUCTION

AU191237Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 May 78 pp 1, 4 AU

[PAP report: "Consistent Implementation of the Program for Agricultural Development and for Improved Food Supplies for the People--Voivodes Meet Under the Chairmanship of Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz"]

[Text] The voivodes held a meeting on 15 May in the office of the Council of Ministers under the chairmanship of Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz to discuss the main tasks of agriculture this year and in future years posed by the resolutions adopted by the 11th Central Committee Plenum and by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

The meeting was attended by Vice Premiers Jozef Tejchma and Longin Cegielski; by Roman Malinowski, Presidium member and secretary of the ZSL Supreme Committee; by Jerzy Wojtecki, head of the Central Committee Department of Agriculture and Food Production; by the ministers concerned; by heads of the cooperative and self-management organizations active in rural areas.

Minister of Agriculture Leon Klonica and the speakers from the floor stressed that in order to promote the further consistent implementation of the 15th plenum program for further improving the food supplies for the people and for agricultural development--adopted by the Sejm as a nationwide program--it is necessary to develop various measures that take into account the progress already achieved as well as the current difficulties and new conditions. The meeting agreed that correct land management and increased production of domestic fodder and livestock are the most important tasks for this year and future years. All comprehensive measures must serve the implementation of these tasks, the meeting stressed. Experience has shown that a high increase in marketable production is a direct result of progress in the concentration of farmlands. Without progress and consistent measures aimed at improving the structure of farms we will encounter great difficulties in increasing overall production and marketable production in particular. This is why constant efforts to improve land management is a general and long-term task.

The meeting agreed that the activities in this regard must be inspired by two basic goals resulting from our farm policy: the rational exploitation of all farmland in every sector of agriculture and the acceleration of the process of land concentration. Both goals are complementary and mutually dependent, and their implementation determines the effectiveness of efforts to raise the general level of farm production.

Concentration of Farmlands

The recent nationwide control checks on farmland utilization have revealed considerable progress in eliminating bad farming, but every voivodship still has still large tracts of poorly farmed land. This is why we must take consistent and resolute action to appropriate for the state the land given up by farmers in exchange for annuities and the land owned by the neglected farms that can provide no guarantee that they will improve their farming. We must also insure that these lands are then transferred to new efficient farmers. In the northern and western voivodships such land can be best farmed by the socialized farms. In the regions where state farms and producer cooperatives are preponderant, the socialized farms should also increase their commitments to provide production services for peasant farms. On the other hand, in the areas where individual farms are preponderant we must insure that the efforts to create larger peasant farms that specialize in particular lines of production are intensified. The meeting agreed that it was socially wrong to transfer small scattered farming plots of 1-2 hectares to socialized farms, including the agricultural circles cooperatives. These plots should be transferred to efficient individual farmers. Nor can we afford, the meeting stressed, the practice of afforesting the poorer lands that are dropping out of production--class five and six lands--which account for over 36 percent of the overall farmland.

Mindful of the need to improve land management, the government has examined the proposals, drawn up in consultation with the voivodship authorities, for further necessary measures whose implementation should help accelerate the concentration of land and production and improve the exploitation of farmland. Among other things this can be done through fixing further priorities for the farms that take over and correctly redevelop new lands and through providing further concessions for the farmers who farm class five and six lands.

There will be also large increases in resources assigned for protecting and recultivating land. [paragraph continues]

A rigorous tightening of the rules concerning the protection of farmlands will also help to more effectively counter the practice of using particularly good farmlands for nonagricultural purposes. Local authorities should also pay more attention to the large enclaves of grasslands that are poorly used and owned by the State Forestry Commission.

Discussing the further development of animal production, which depends on progress in the fodder economy, the meeting drew attention to the considerable possibilities, largely untapped, in this regard. The most considerable of them include: expanding the cultivation of corn, sugar beets and more productive fodder crops and reducing the losses in the conservation and storage of fodder--losses which now total about 30 perdent--through building silos, improving the traditional practices of silaging and other measures.

Increasing the productivity of permanent grasslands is an issue of great importance. Every farmer is familiar with the simple methods of grass farming but the point is that these methods should be used consistently. This is why, the meeting stressed, the comprehensive services provided for farmers by the agricultural circles cooperatives are of special importance. These services should be extended to larger areas of meadows and pastures. The concern and attention that everyone demonstrates when harvesting grains should be devoted in the same degree to harvesting and cultivating fodder. Effective consumption of all kinds of fodder is equally important.

Development of Animal Production

Discussing the current situation in the production of farm animals and the trends still asserting themselves in stockbreeding, the meeting agreed that it is necessary to rapidly increase the number of sows in the socialized farms; promote the contracted breeding of hogs at all farms, including the smaller ones; further improve the breeding of calves; reintroduce livestockbreeding at farms that had given up animal production.

Particular attention should be paid to animal production at small farms that possess specific fodder resources, stables and manpower and, for this reason, can maintain and develop livestockbreeding, especially cows, with a rational state assistance.

What with the late spring this year and the recent precipitation and cold spells, the meeting agreed that the most important farming tasks now are the proper cultivation of planted crops; the optimum application of the stocks of mineral fertilizers; the efficient harvest of winter aftercrops; the correct cultivation of grasslands; the efficient harvest of the first meadow crop; the intensified exploitation of possibilities for producing fodder other than the main crop fodder--fodder gained from aftercrops and from incidental planting.

One of the most urgent tasks is also to insure necessary conditions for increasing potato production, which are of no less importance for the production of meat than grains. This is why observing the correct deadlines and techniques of planting, cultivating and harvesting should be a very important sector of the performance of agricultural services.

Tasks for Cooperative Organizations

Stressing the need for voivodships and rural parishes to take comprehensive action to create and consolidate specialized farms and peasant teams and promote cooperation as the forms of farming that are most fundamental in helping to intensify production, the meeting stressed that what matters is not competition in statistics but specific increases in production, especially production that can be sold. [paragraph continues]

State farms should pay particular attention to increasing the fodder area and production and improving the effectiveness of farming. The farmers' increasing interest in banding together in farm producer cooperatives, over 600 of which were set up in 1976-77 and another 67 in the first quarter of this year, makes it necessary for the authorities to supply such farmers with every kind of assistance, especially in the initial period, in integrating farmlands, preparing and implementing investments and solving social matters.

The participation of cooperative organizations and agricultural circles' self-management groups in solving many new tasks, in improving the procurement and disposal of farm produce, in supplying the means of production and in organizing services for individual farms and for other sectors, is increasing in step with the structural and social changes in agriculture. These activities, the meeting stated, should be increasingly developed in the interest of further progress in farming. The basic task of the agricultural circles cooperatives is to organize and provide services for individual farmers in fieldwork, fodder production and stockbreeding and develop building services. In order to be able to continue these tasks the agricultural circles cooperatives must decisively limit the services they offer to nonagricultural units and improve their management of machinery and fuels.

Speaking in the discussion, Vice Premier Jozef Tejchma drew particular attention to problems connected with improving land management and developing livestockbreeding and to the tasks of the voivodship and rural offices in implementing farm policy. He stressed that it is necessary to consistently consolidate the activities that help increase farm production and improve the structure of farms. Since the practice of giving up farmland in exchange for annuities will increase, it is necessary to see that the takeover of such land does not result in lowering its production intensity or in its devastation. This task requires rapid and accurate decisions in the field and effective performance of surveyors and agricultural services. The takeover of land must be carried out in strict compliance with the principle that only the farmers who are able to guarantee rational farming are eligible to take over the land. This policy is socially acceptable and should therefore be applied in the case of every farm and sector of farming. The disposal of farmland given up in exchange for annuities should be governed by the general principle that it is necessary to improve the agrarian structure of our agriculture. This is why we must concentrate lands with efficient specialist individual farms, support the establishment of new farm producer cooperatives and seek to increase the holding of state farms, which should simultaneously promote various forms of cooperation with individual farmers.

The most important problem on animal production, J. Tejchma stressed, is to insure that its development is based to an ever-increasing extent on domestic fodder, especially nongrain fodder. Among other things, this calls for considerable improvement in the farming of permanent grasslands and for modernizing the methods of fodder conservation.

Vice Premier Tejchma included the consistent mobilization around common goals of all the institutions and organizations that are working to meet the needs of agriculture and the problem of insuring the influx of skilled cadres to rural parishes among the most important tasks of the voivodes and voivodship offices.

The Premier's Speech

Summing up the results of the meeting, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz said, among other things, that the total and consistent implementation of the tasks posed for agriculture is one of the most important national issues.

This is why we must have maximum efforts by farmers, agricultural services, the organizations providing services for agriculture, and the sectors of the national economy working to meet the needs of agriculture, so that under the present conditions and with the present production possibilities we can achieve optimal results. For this reason it is necessary to consistently insure that performance is judged by what has actually been produced and by how the production potential available has been exploited.

Aware of agriculture's increasing needs, the party and state leadership is doing and will do whatever is necessary, P. Jaroszewicz said, to increase assistance for farming as the national economy develops. The results of this assistance will be the greater, the more effectively and rationally the resources provided for agriculture are utilized and the more fully the existing production reserves--especially the reserves in utilizing farmland--are exploited.

This means, the premier said, that it is necessary to further strengthen the rural parishes and to improve the performance of both the rural offices and the institutions and organizations active in the parishes for the benefit of the rural areas and of agriculture. While seeking to fully exploit the production potential at every farm and in every village and rural parish, it is necessary to develop the rural centers for processing farm produce, because not only increased farm production but the processing of this produce as well, is important.

Our farm policy is good, the premier said in conclusion, and makes it possible for every voivodship and rural parish to solve problems effectively. This is why it is important to see that this policy is consistently implemented on a daily basis in the interest of agriculture, the rural areas and all the people.

PRESIDIUM EXAMINES POWER INDUSTRY REPORT

LD192144Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] We have been told by a government spokesman that today the government Presidium examined information supplied by the minister of power and nuclear power on progress in the implementation of power investments and on this year's repair campaign at powerplants and thermopowerplants. It was noted that a full implementation of investment tasks fixed for the current year requires a further strengthening of the executive potential at power building sites. It also requires discipline in the supply of installations, machines and materials for the power industry. Also discussed were development trends in the power and heating sector during the years 1979-1980. Pointed out was the importance of repair work in progress, the effects of which, together with investment projects, are decisive for the efficient working of the power industry during the autumn and winter peak period.

In another item on the agenda the decision was made to start the construction of the Kaczyce coalmine in the Rybnik coal basin this year. Tasks for the Ministry of Mining were fixed. The government Presidium also discussed matters connected with the development of electrolytic copper production during the years 1979-80, as well as during the initial stages of the next 5-year period. The meeting also heard information from the minister of engineering industry on the state of implementation of investment, technical and organizational work for the color television complex. The government Presidium also examined progress in the implementation of the national economic plan for the current year.

BRIEFS

CSSR LABOR MINISTER--Michal Stancel, CSSR minister of labor and social affairs, met in Walbrzych Voivodship with Tadeusz Rudolf, Polish minister of labor, wages and social affairs, to discuss the two countries' experience in social policy, rationalized employment, training skilled cadres for plants, improving wage policy, organizing work and improving working conditions. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 May 78 p 4 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU'S PRC VISIT

Visits Hangchow, Returns to Peking

AU191349Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 19 May 78 AU

[Text] Peking, AGERPRES, 19/5/1978--On May 19, the fifth day of the visit in the People's Republic of China, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were guests to the Hangchow silk tapestry factory. The Romanian guests were accompanied by Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the C.C. of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, with his wife. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu as also the officials accompanying them were shown the workshops of the factory. The Romanian head of state expressed his admiration for the workers' skill.

Everywhere, the distinguished Romanian guests were warmly welcomed. The same day, they saw round one of the most renowned cultural vestiges of the town of Hangchow--the Liuho Pagoda.

At the end of this visit, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu thanked the hosts for the special reception extended to them and wished the people in that region success in socialist construction, in securing the welfare and progress of People's China.

On May 19, in the afternoon, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu returned to Peking, being accompanied by Li Hsien-nien and his wife, as also by the other Romanian and Chinese officials.

Official Talks Conclude

AU192028Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1916 GMT 19 May 78 AU

[Text] Peking, (AGERPRES), 19/5/1978--Official talks concluded on May 19 between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the R.C.P., president of Romania, and Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the C.C. of the Communist Party of China, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. Participating in the talks were Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., other Romanian officials, as also members of the Chinese party and state leadership.

The talks occasioned a comprehensive exchange of information on the broad activity the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of China deploy for the building of of socialist society and for [word indistinct] the welfare and happiness of the peoples in the two countries, as also the approach to a long train of issues related to the links of friendly collaboration and to the solidarity between the two parties and states, to the relations of collaboration in economy, technique, science, culture and socialist construction.

Discussed were also current questions of [the] international situation, of the fight of the peoples, of the advanced forces, for socialism, progress and peace.

It was emphasized during the talks that President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit is a moment of historic importance in the development of the friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the two parties, countries and peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausescu invited Premier Hua Kuo-feng to pay an official visit of friendship to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The talks proceeded in the atmosphere of warm comradely friendship characteristic of the Romanian-Chinese relations as a whole.

Economic Cooperation Agreements Signed

AU201935Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1911 GMT 20 May 78 AU

[Text] Peking, (AGERPRES), 20/5/1978--The document signed by Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng on May 19, 1978 shows that, inspired by the wish to further develop and consolidate the relations of friendship between the two countries and peoples, grounded on the observance of the principles of national sovereignty and independence, equal rights, non-immixture in internal affairs and mutual advantage, Romania and China will support each other in economic and technical collaboration, according to their requirements and possibilities, to contribute to developing the economies of both countries.

The economic and technical collaboration refers to: mutual delivery of machines, equipment and installations, of technical designs and documents, as also of materials required for the building of industrial, agricultural collectives and of others to be convenanted, interchange of technical-engineering staff for technical assistance to the objectives convenanted, mutual training of technicians and practitioners for the objectives covenanted.

The agreement will be submitted to the two signatory parties for ratification, according to each country's laws, and will come in force on the date when both parties inform each other of it. The agreement is valid for 10 years and it renews itself for another five-year period unless either signatory party denounces it.

Ceausescu Holds Press Conference

AU192025Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1927 GMT 19 May 78 AU

["Press Conference of President Nicolae Ceausescu Held in Peking on the Official Visit of Friendship to People's Republic of China"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Peking, (AGERPRES), 19/5/1978--President Nicolae Ceausescu assessed as very good the results of his official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of China and of the talks conducted with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, mentioning that they opened up fresh development prospects for the Romanian-Chinese relations.

In the statement made at his press conference on May 19, in Peking, the Romanian head of state also specified that the two sides agreed on further expanding the economic and technico-scientific collaboration between Romania and People's China.

The very signing of the agreement of collaboration by the two heads of state, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, powerfully demonstrates the common wish to lift onto a higher stage the Romanian-Chinese relations. These relations doubtlessly correspond to the interests of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Communist Party of China, to the interest of the Romanian and Chinese peoples, as also of the general cause of progress, socialism and peace.

Underlying the relations between Romania and China, President Nicolae Ceausescu further said, are the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, [and] comradely mutual assistance in socialist construction.

Emphasizing the hospitable, warm reception extended to the messengers of the Romanian people by both the Chinese leaders, and the Chinese people, President Nicolae Ceausescu went on:

In the enterprises and towns we visited, and during the mutual information I have noted with great joy the enthusiasm with which the Chinese people carries through the decisions of the Eleventh Congress of the Communist Party of China regarding the development of industry and agriculture, of science and the other branches of activity, the modernization of China, its transformation by 2000 into an advanced and powerful socialist state.

I would like to mention that the Chinese people left me [with] the profound impression [that] it is closely united around the Communist Party of China, around its Central Committee and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng who, as I have noted, enjoys great esteem and affection. We leave with the conviction that the targets the Chinese people has set itself are in good hands, that they will be successfully attained.

We exchanged views also on various international issues, stated then the president of Romania. We consider that international life keeps being intricate enough, but we appreciate that the progressive, anti-imperialist forces have the necessary power to prevent, by acting in full unity, the worsening of the situation and to ensure peace.

Naturally, it is more necessary now than ever before that everything to be done for the observance in inter-state relations of the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, refraining from force and its threatened use. As [a] matter of fact, these principles are known to have been asserted themselves forcefully on an international plane. The peoples are ever more determined to become masters of their national riches, to secure their independent development. Practice demonstrates that it is only by observing each people's right to free and independent development that the settlement of the complex international issues can be secured and peace and collaboration in the world can be strengthened.

Referring next to some of Romania's concerns on an international plane, President Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted his country's position vis-a-vis European security, the Middle East conflict, the building of a new international economic order.

We declare, Romania's president said, for a negotiated settlement among Africans, of the issues in Africa. The interests of economic development, of defending and strengthening the independence call for these states to strengthen their unity and solidarity.

Pointing out that Romania firmly declares for disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, President Nicolae Ceausescu stated: We wish the impending United Nations session to adopt concrete disarmament and first of all nuclear disarmament, it should start with the big countries, with those possessing the bulkiest and most sophisticated weapons, with adequate international control being ensured, as also the participation of all states, irrespective of their size, in carrying through the respective measures.

In [the] matter of the right for peace, in other matters of international life, Romania and China collaborate closely and this collaboration will doubtlessly grow more marked in the future, stressed the Romanian head of state in concluding his statement. President Nicolae Ceausescu then answered the journalists' questions.

Asked if he intends to mediate in the conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea, the Romanian head of state showed that the visits of friendship he will pay to these countries are aimed at discussing problems pertaining to the relations between Romania and these countries. We consider, the Romanian president said, that the problems between Vietnam and Kampuchea must be solved by the two countries concerned by way of negotiations.

In another sequence of ideas, Nicolae Ceausescu showed that the problems of the activity of the communist parties of Western Europe are of their own concern. It is well-known, the Romanian president specified, that Romania has good relations with these parties and thinks that their activity accords with the concrete conditions in the respective countries. It is the right of each party to shape its political line independently in keeping with the realities of the country in which it carries on activity.

Asked if he brought a message from President Carter to President Kim Il-song, President Nicolae Ceausescu answered:

I did not intend to convey a message from President Carter to another president. Romania, however, speaks firmly in support of the proposals advanced by President Kim Il-song for the peaceful unification of North and South Korea.

Referring to developments in Zaire, Nicolae Ceausescu stated his opinion according to which they are of concern for the Zairean Government. We would like to see Zaire safeguard her independence and sovereignty, the Romanian head of state said. President Nicolae Ceausescu also specified that he extended an invitation to President Hua Kuo-feng and that it was accepted with pleasure.

Answering a question referring to the Sino-Soviet relations, President Nicolae Ceausescu said:

As you know, China and the Soviet Union have diplomatic relations and Chinese and Soviet representatives conduct negotiations in Peking. It goes without saying that the problems between these two countries must be solved by themselves. You know that Romania has always declared for the political solving of the problems and we wish that this should lead to normal and expanded relations. These problems however, can be solved only by the two countries, directly.

Hosts Reception 19 May

AU201518Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1948 GMT 19 May 78 AU

[Text] Peking, (AGERPRES) 19/5/1978--President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mrs Elena Ceausescu gave a reception on May 19, attended by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the members of the party and state leadership of the People's Republic of China, as also the Romanian officials accompanying President Nicolae Ceausescu on his visit.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng raised toasts.

President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out in his toast that he saw the great cordiality, the moving manifestations of sincere friendship and joy extended to the messengers of the Romanian people everywhere during their visit to People's China, as a telling expression of the good and lasting relations of Romanian-Chinese collaboration and solidarity, of the esteem and valuation the Romanian and Chinese working people nurture for each other. At the same time, we saw that the Chinese people, like the Romanian people, have the noble desire and firm will to live in peace and friendship with other peoples.

Romania's president expressed in this framework, too, his special satisfaction at the results of the talks conducted with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, with the other Chinese party and state leaders.

Referring to the long train of international issues approached during the Romanian-Chinese summit talks, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: We have agreed on strengthening the collaboration between our countries and parties, for the constructive solutioning of these questions, in the service of the cause of freedom and independence of the peoples, of world progress and peace.

Emphasizing next the imperative of establishing new relations in the world, of observance of each people's sacred right to be master of its riches, of its destiny, to develop free, according to its vital interests and aspirations, President Nicolae Ceausescu stated: We consider that in today's world the principles of scientific socialism are more topical than ever before, according to which a people which oppresses other peoples, which does not observe the other nations' right to free life, cannot be free and cannot develop adequately. That is why the firm promotion of observance of peoples' independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, refraining from force and its threatened use, free collaboration on fully equal footing among all nations [words indistinct] demand of international life.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng appreciated in his toast that President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to People's China has still more contributed to the development of the revolutionary friendship and of the fighting unity of the two parties, countries and peoples and will have profound significance for their relations of friendship and collaboration, for the two people's common fight and for the evolution of the international situation.

The two friendly socialist countries, he went on, will deploy every effort in the future, too, for the continual consolidation and development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between them.

Departs for DPRK

AU201423Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 20 May 78 AU

[Text] Peking, (AGERPRES), 20/5/1978--On May 20, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, concluded the official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of China paid at the invitation of Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China [CPC], premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

At the international airport of Peking, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu as also the other Romanian guests who accompanied them on the visit in the People's Republic of China, were seen off by Hua Kuo-feng, Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the CC of the CPC and vice-premier, Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the CC of the CPC and vice-premier, Wang Tung-hsing, vice-chairman of the CC of the CPC, as also by other Chinese party and state leaders.

President Nicolae Ceausescu left Peking for Pyongyang, to pay, starting May 20, an official visit of friendship to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

At the Pyongyang airport, President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and the other representatives of the Romanian people were welcomed by Kim Il-song, as also by other Korean party and state leaders.

The inhabitants of Pyongyang, in a large number at the airport and in the main boulevards of the capital city of the Democratic People's Republec of Korea, warmly welcomed the messengers of the Romanian people.

Cables Hua from Plane

AU201425Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1135 GMT 20 May 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/5/1978--Leaving the territory of the People's Republic of China, President Nicolae Ceausescu sent a telegram to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng that reads among others:

I express my firm conviction that our visit in the People's Republic of China, the meetings and talks with you, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, with the other members of the Chinese party and state leadership is a moment of special importance in the development of the friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of China, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, to the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace.

CEAUSESCU ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG 20 MAY

For KCNA and Pyongyang Radio coverage of President Nicolae Ceausescu's official visit to North Korea, see the North Korea section of the 22 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Official Talks Begin

AU201939Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 20 May 78 AU

[Text] Pyongyang, AGERPRES, 20/5/1978--Official talks started on May 20 between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song. Mutual information was made during the talks on the socialist construction in the two countries, on the activity of the RCP and the WPK [Korean Workers Party], on the targets and prospects of the current stage of socialist construction.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song emphasized with satisfaction the positive evolution of the relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration between the RCP and the WPK, between Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, between the peoples.

The talks also emphasized the joint determination to strengthen the collaboration between the two parties and states, to amplify and lift onto a higher stage especially the economic and technico-scientific collaboration, according to the demands of general progress of the two countries. The talks proceed in an atmosphere of warm friendship and comradely understanding.

Ceausescu Pays Courtesy Call

AU2019S2Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1937 GMT 20 May 78 AU

[Text] Pyongyang, AGERPRES, 20/5/78--President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mrs Elena Ceausescu paid a courtesy call on President Kim Il-song and Mrs Kim Song in the afternoon of May 20. A cordial, friendly talk took place on the occasion.

Kim Il-song Hosts Reception

AU202006Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1919 GMT 20 May 78 AU

["Formal Reception in Pyongyang in Honor of the Romanian Guests"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Pyongyang AGERPRES 20/5/1978--President Kim Il-song and Kim Song-ae gave a formal reception on May 20 in honour of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Elena Ceausescu. Attending were the Romanian and Korean officials, [and] the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Pyongyang. Kim-Il-song and Nicolae Ceausescu raised toasts during the reception.

President Kim Il-song's Toast

After having expressed his gladness at the opportunity to talk with President Nicolae Ceausescu, a close friend of the Korean people, President Kim Il-song said in his toast that the visit of the Romanian head of state to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will mark a new important moment in deepening the mutual confidence and the feelings of fraternal friendship, in the expansion of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the peoples of the two countries.

Remarking [on] the Romanian people's great achievements in the work of building the multilaterally developed socialist society, Kim Il-song said: The RCP and the Romanian Government autonomously shape the policy of the country's development and carry on an international activity based on the principles of full equality and sovereignty.

He expressed gratitude for the support given by Romania, by President Ceausescu personally to the Korean people's fight for the independent and peaceful reunification of the homeland.

The relations of friendship between Romania and the DPR of Korea, based on the principles of full equality and sovereignty, are genuine comradely, fraternal relations; "We consider that they have an encouraging influence on the strengthening of the solidarity of the socialist countries' peoples, of the progressive peoples all over the world."

President Nicolae Ceausescu's Toast

Expressing his great satisfaction at the opportunity to meet again [with] President Kim Il-song, a close friend of the Romanian people, and thanking for the warm, friendly reception extended by the population of the heroic city of Pyongyang, President Nicolae Ceausescu remarked in his toast on the permanently upward evolution of the Romanian-Korean relations, the impetuous course of the friendship, solidarity and multilateral collaboration between the two parties and countries based on the principles and provisions of the treaty of friendship and collaboration between Romania and the DPR of Korea.

The Romanian people, the Government of Romania and the RCP, the Romanian head of state said, fully support the struggle of the Korean people for the attainment of the great national ideal of the country's peaceful reunification. Referring to the Romanian people's activity devoted to the translation into life of the party programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance towards communism, President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that the RCP is unabatedly guided by the revolutionary conception of dialectical and historical materialism, creatively applying the general truths and laws to the concrete conditions of Romania.

The President of Romania next said: The deep-going changes in the international life attest the ever more powerfully of the peoples' will for an end to be put, for good and all, to the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, to develop freely without any outside immixture. At the same time, he added, we witness an accentuation of the policy of strength, the intensification of the fight for zones and spheres of influence and domination, the [word indistinct] of the international contradictions. All this calls more than ever before for intensified struggle of the democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces, of all peoples to prevent the aggravation of the world climate, for a new policy of equality among states, of collaboration, security and peace.

In her international activity, Romania gives pride of place to the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration with all the socialist countries, to the strengthening of their unity and solidarity. At the same time we promote the collaboration and solidarity with the developing countries, with the non-aligned states as part of our anti-imperialist policy. We expand our relations with the developed capitalist countries, with all the world countries, irrespective of social system. Firmly underlying all our foreign relations are the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, renunciation of force and its threatened use, principles which are gaining ground internationally as the only ones apt to ensure security and peace.

Romania pays special attention to the establishment of a climate of security in Europe. Likewise, being worried over the serious situation in the Middle East, we speak up resolutely for the political, negotiated settlement of the conflict. We consider that the peoples' major interests [are] all for an urgent switch over to general disarmament, nuclear disarmament primarily, and we work for the special session of the UN General Assembly to mark a step forward on this line. Romania energetically campaigns for the eradication of underdevelopment, for doing away with the division of the world into poor countries and rich countries, for a new international economic order based on equity and equality.

The solving of the big problems of contemporaneity, President Nicolae Ceausescu said, calls for the active participation in the international life of all states, especially of the small and medium-sized countries, of the developing countries, of the non-aligned states which are directly interested in the defence of the peoples' liberty and independence.

The RCP develops relations of collaboration and solidarity with the communist and workers' parties, with the socialist and social democratic parties, with the national liberation movements, with all the democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces on whose united struggle the abolition of the old policy, the defence of world security and peace, the building of a better and juster world on our planet depend.

In concluding, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his conviction that the visit he pays to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the talks he will conduct will mark a new important moment in the permanently upward course of the Romanian-Korean fraternal friendship, multilateral collaboration and militant solidarity.

Ceausescu, Burtica Meet Officials

AU2120000Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 21 May 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu this morning met again with Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Song-ae, when Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Song-ae paid a courtesy call on Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu. The visit passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and mutual esteem and respect.

The implementation of the agreements concluded by Comrade Nicolae Ceausessu and Comrade Kim Il-song at their talks was examined by Comrade Cornel Burtica at meetings with Kye Ung-tae, member of the Political Committee of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and vice premier of the Administrative Council; Kong Chin-tae, vice premier of the Administrative Council, and [Tong Zan-tin], minister of foreign trade.

Attend Friendship Rally

AU2120102Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1802 GMT 21 May 78 AU

[Text] [Dateline, beginning indistinct] In marking the official visit of friendship President Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, started on 20 May, Saturday, in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a meeting of friendship took place on Sunday at the Moranbong Stadium in Pyongyang. The almost 120,000 participants enthusiastically greeted Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song.

The members of the Romanian delegation, as also Pak Song-chol, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, members of the party and state leadership of the host country were on the presidium.

The big meeting of working people in Pyongyang was opened by the chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of the capital city. Kim Il-song then delivered a speech.

A ceremony followed, when President Nicolae Ceausescu was handed over the high distinction of Citizen of Honour of Pyongyang. The Romanian head of state then took the floor.

Kim Il-song Speaks at Rally

AU2120132Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1807 GMT 21 May 78 AU

[Text] Pyongyang, (AGERPRES), 21/5/1978--President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to our country, taking place under the auspices of the warm hospitality of the Korean people, Kim Il-song emphasized in his speech delivered at the Pyongyang meeting, demonstrates the lastingness of the friendship and solidarity between the two parties, countries and peoples, relations recording a high development level.

The current tremendous development of the relations between our countries--he said--is first of all due to the fact that our two parties promote sovereignty and unabatedly observe the principle of mutual regard.

By promoting the sovereignty, our parties and countries successfully fulfill the internal revolution and construction and develop between them relations that offer a model of relations between the socialist countries.

The advance of the world peoples today on the road of sovereignty and socialism is the overwhelming tendency of the contemporary epoch, stated Kim Il-song. The socialist countries have the duty of crucial importance to offer the countries in which the new forces are asserting themselves, the authentic example of superiority and vitality of socialism, by firmly promoting the positions of sovereignty and continually improving the socialist construction.

Under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, at head with its prominent leader Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian people has recorded huge progress in the fight for the socialist transformation of the formerly backward country into a sovereign and multilaterally developed socialist state.

Today Romania, a socialist, sovereign and dignified country, stands on unflinching positions in south-east Europe, and her international prestige grows day by day.

The emergence of a new Romania upon the ruins of the old Romania, as also her continual strengthening and development are the result of her being led justly by Nicolae Ceausescu, who deploys energetical activity and devotes all his efforts to securing the freedom and happiness of the Romanian people. By promoting firmly the principles of sovereignty, Nicolae Ceausescu clearsightedly leads the country on the road of self-dependent development, and in the field of international relations, develops relations with other states, grounded on the principle of equality, irrespective of size, which wins for him the peoples' high esteem.

Closely united around the Romanian Communist Party, the Romanian people carries on today active struggle in defence of the revolutionary gains, for the consolidation of the country's independence and sovereignty, for the fulfillment of the programme tasks traced by the 11th congress and the national conference of the party.

After having referred to the successes recorded by his people in carrying through the 2nd seven-year plan, the speaker pointed out that the policy promoted by the parties of the two countries fully accords with the evolution of contemporary epoch and with the world peoples' common aspirations, and with the passing of the time it will demonstrate its viability ever more. After speaking of his country's position on a host of international issues, Kim Il-song expressed his profound gratitude at the support and solidarity Romania sincerely and consistently shows for the cause of the Korean people's revolution.

In conclusion, he expressed his conviction that the relations of friendship and fraternal collaboration between the two parties and peoples, between Korea and Romania will record in the future, too, evermore brilliant thriving and development in the fight for the common cause.

Leaders Attend Stadium Show

AU212004Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 21 May 78 AU

[Text] Pyongyang, (AGERPRES), 21/5/1978--After the Romanian-Korean friendship meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song, Elena Ceausescu and Kim Song-ae, other members of the party and state leadership of the two countries attended a grand cultural and sports show held at the Moranbong Stadium of Pyongyang.

The tens of thousands of citizens of Pyongyang who were present at the stadium, watching and participating in the unfolding of the grand show, which reunited in symbolic images the fight of the two peoples for freedom and independence, their achievements in the years of socialism, the strong friendship linking them, the feelings of esteem and valuation for Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song, enthusiastically greeted the two party and state leaders.

At the departure, Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song friendly [words indistinct] the greetings of the crowd. [Words indistinct] at length for the Romanian-Korean friendship.

Attend Gala Theater Show

AU212003Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 21 May 78 AU

[Text] Pyongyang, (AGERPRES), 21/5/1978--A gala show presenting the choreographic epic "Songs of the Paradise" was performed in the afternoon of May 21 at the Mansudae Theatre of Pyongyang, for Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu. The show was attended by Kim Il-song, the members of the Romanian delegation and of the party and state leadership of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. At the end of the show, the public cheered at length for the friendship between the two countries and people.

Depart for Yonpung-ho

AU212005Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 21 May 78 AU

[Text] Pyongyang, (AGERPRES), 21/5/78--President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, accompanied by Kim Il-song and Kim Song-ae, left in the afternoon of May 21 for Yonpung-ho where the summit Romanian-Korean talks will continue.

At their arrival in the An Zo [as received] district, the guests were greeted by thousands of people. Soon after the arrival at the residence assigned to the distinguished Romanian guests on the Yonpung-ho Lake shore Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, Kim Il-song and Kim Song-ae met again at an informal, friendly dinner.

PRESS REPORTS ON ROMANIAN-KOREAN RELATIONS

AU201443Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1150 GMT 20 May 78 AU

["Moment of Special Importance in the Chronicle of the Relations Between Romania and Korean Peoples"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/5/1978--The Romanian newspapers consider the visit President Nicolae Ceausescu pays, starting today, to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of President Kim Il-song, as a new and valuable contribution to the development of the relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the two parties and peoples.

Highlighting the particular interest with which this visit is expected, the daily ROMANIA LIBERA writes that the previous meetings of 1971 in Pyongyang and of 1975 in Bucharest between the two leaders of the two countries accounted for highly significant contributions to deepening and diversifying the Romanian-Korean collaboration in keeping with the treaty of friendship signed in Bucharest. This document is an expression of the resolve of the two states to collaborate closely in building the socialist society, in strongly asserting the principles of socialism, in promoting relations based on full equality, mutual respect and comradely understanding among the socialist countries, in promoting democratic relations among all states, a new international economic and political order, in the interest of peace and security in the world.

Rejoicing at the great results recorded by the Korean people in socialist construction, our people, the daily writes, has constantly and firmly manifested its solidarity with the just cause of the Korean people, has resolutely supported the constructive policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for attaining the cherished ideal of the whole Korean nation, the peaceful and independent reunification of the homeland without any outside immixture. In spite of the big geographical distances separating the two countries, Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea note with satisfaction today that the relations of friendship and collaboration between them witness an upward course, most favourable prospects opening to further deepening bilateral collaboration in the political, economic, culture, technical and scientific domains.

The Romanian people--the foreign affairs weekly LUMEA writes in its latest issue--highly considers the fraternal friendship and collaboration with the Korean people, manifesting its full satisfaction for the continually deepening Romanian-Korean links. It is well known in Romania the long fight waged by the Korean people for the abolition of foreign domination, for the assertion of its right to be master of its own destiny, for national independence and sovereignty, for building a new life. The Korean people's ardent aspiration and tireless fight for achieving the peaceful, democratic and independent [word indistinct] its homeland and enjoys the consistent support and full solidarity of the Romanian party, people and state, Socialist Romania backing firmly the actions undertaken by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the re-unification of the homeland by the Koreans themselves, with no outside immixture. Under the signature of journalist Florea Ceausescu the same review publishes travel impressions giving a suggestive image of the remarkable success recorded by the Korean people in building an up to date industry, in developing agriculture, science and technique, in the flourishing of the national culture and in raising the people's living standard.

SCINTEIA daily has also inserted in its latest issues travel notes from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Under the heading "The Miracles of Tedongan" the readers were presented the Ki-Yang hydrotechnical station wherefrom all highly technical processes are controlled securing the good operation of the entire irrigation system bearing the same name, a symbol of the inexhaustible energies unleashed by socialism, channelled toward fighting any vicissitudes of nature and of history. Visiting various learning institutes--a feature report printed in the same daily [word indistinct]--one can take notice not only of the organization and rigorous functioning of a well-set mechanism but also of the fundamental line of the whole process of disseminating theoretical and practical knowledge--the training of children and youth for work and life in the spirit of their boundless devotion to the homeland and party, to the ideal of socialism and communism, of their noble selflessness to the progress of socialist Korea. The cultural magazines have also given much space in their latest issues to the cultural and artistic achievements of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. ROMANIA LITERARA--the main publication of the Writers' Union--inserted reproductions of works belonging to the ancient Korean art accompanied by caption. In turn, CONTEMPORANUL--cultural political weekly--has published the feature report "Pyongyang-The Capital of the Country of Quiet Mornings" and the literary review LUCEAFARUL [words indistinct] lyrics of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

CEAUSESCU TO VISIT CAMBODIA IN LATE MAY

AU201356Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 20 May 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/5/1978--A party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, will pay an official visit of friendship to the Democratic Kampuchea at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and of the Government of the Democratic Kampuchea at the end of May, 1978.

MEDIA REPORT ON PRESIDENT TITO'S ACTIVITIES

Receives Belgrade Officials

LD191518Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1225 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Brioni--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, received in Brioni today Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Assembly of the town of Belgrade; Ljubica Stanimirovic, director of the "25 Maj" museum; and Prof Ivan Antic, who reported to him on proposals for town planning and architectural solutions for the further building of the 25 Maj museum in Belgrade.

The audience was attended by Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

Meeting With Djuranovic

LD201722Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Dear listeners, we have just learned that President Tito has received Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, in Brioni prior to the latter's departure for New York for the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament.

Veselin Djuranovic will convey to the participants in the session a message from President Tito, who gave the initiative for this biggest world's meeting on disarmament at the Fifth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of Nonalined Countries in Colombo in 1976.

The president of the Federal Executive Council is scheduled to be the first speaker in the general debate at the disarmament session, which is due to open on 23 May.

Visits Industrial Projects

LD211936Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1840 GMT 21 May 78 LD

[Text] Brioni, May 21, (TANJUG)--President Tito, aboard the training ship the Galeb, today visited the sites of a number of large economic projects in the Rijeka Bay--a coking plant, a bridge linking the Krk Island with the mainland, the Yugoslav oil pipeline terminal and the DINA petro-chemical complex.

President Tito was informed about the capacities, cost, completion dates and economic effects of these highly important capital development undertakings by funcionaries of the Rijeka commune.

BELGRADE RADIO SCORES WESTERN INTERVENTION IN ZAIRE

AU2020014Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 20 May 78 AU

[Branko Rabrenovic commentary]

[Text] The French and Belgian military intervention, with U.S. technical assistance, continues in the Shaba Province of Zaire. A U.S. airlift began to operate between France and Zaire today. Every half hour large transports take off from a military base in Corsica to take trucks, jeeps and arms to Zaire. At the same time it is reported that a new landing of French paratroopers was carried out in Kolwezi, the largest town in Shaba. Branko Rabrenovic talks about this conflict, the second in the last 2 years.

In the name of saving the lives of their citizens, it was only 14 months ago that giant aircraft carrying tanks and tracked vehicles, and firing all kinds of arms to allegedly liberate the Kolwezi airport and to push back, as they said, the insurgents from Angola, landed in Shaba Province in Zaire, the former Katanga Province. The situation now is identical and the participants are the same, that is, the so-called insurgents, who call themselves--and many people recognize them as such--the national liberation movement of the Congo, the French paratroopers and Belgian soldiers who have been brought to the focal point of the conflict by U.S. Air Force planes.

For many people this is not an interference into the internal affairs of a sovereign and nonalined country, such as Zaire. This is an intervention to rescue 2,000 Belgians, some 400 Frenchmen and some 7 to 10 U.S. citizens. This intervention is carried out by 3,000 soldiers of the Western countries, by several tens of transport planes, tanks and trucks. Security and a comfortable flight have been insured for evacuation, if such a flight takes place at all, for it is certain that 2,500 representatives and employees of the Western capital in Shaba, which is rich in copper and other ores, have no intention of disappointing their employers and their interests. Western news agencies, but not the governments, are stubbornly claiming that the Soviet Union and Cuba are involved in the conflict in Shaba, suggesting that these countries are the main interventionists in Africa and stating that these countries are doing this for ideological reasons. However, they explain their own interventions by humanitarian reasons and not by interests.

Any intervention, regardless of what kind it may be, cannot be accepted as an element of international behavior. The principles of nonalinement not only do not want such moves, but also do not allow them. In this sense, the crisis in the Shaba Province of Zaire, as well as other crises present now or which may possibly occur on the African Continent, call for urgent action by the nonalined countries, which through the OAU could do much to extinguish the fires burning in Africa.

TANJUG STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

LD212030Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1745 GMT 21 May 78 LD

["Yugoslavia on UN Special Session on Disarmament"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, May 21, (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia attaches exceptional importance to the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament confident that the decision to call this important meeting is indicative of a powerful desire of the world community for an end to be put to the increasingly dangerous arms race and the settlement initiated of the acute problem of disarmament. Official sources in Belgrade consider that the session, opening on May 23, offers the chance for a concrete consultation on effective measures which would gradually lead to disarmament.

In Yugoslavia's view, there has been no substantial progress for years now in dealing with the problem of disarmament and the arms race is continuing.

In the opinion of Yugoslavia, one of the important questions to receive an adequate place in documents of the special session relates to the interconnection between disarmament and development.

There is a need to identify and point up the common interest of developed and developing countries in directing a considerable part of the funds saved by disarmament into the advancement of economic and social development. The principle stating that the development of science and technology is a common asset of humanity should be likewise affirmed. Yugoslavia will continue to oppose all attempts aimed at establishing, under the pretext of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the complete monopoly of nuclear powers over the transfer and use of nuclear technology and energy for peaceful purposes.

Official Yugoslav sources believe that the special session should not only assess the present situation in this field, its repercussions on and threats to the process of detente, but also reach agreement on a concrete programme of measures. The world assembly must work out such a programme of disarmament, as would be both sufficiently ambitious and realistic in terms of time, so that its implementation can be ensured. Yugoslavia views general disarmament as a longterm process, not a [word indistinct] that can be applied overnight.

The Yugoslav Federal Executive Council considers the United Nations to be an indispensable forum for undertaking the entire organization of negotiation and activity in realizing the future programme of measures for disarmament. Belgrade is convinced that there are both the necessary conditions and the feeling in the world today for the special session to take such decisions as could be a landmark in the efforts to start a process of gradual disarmament under strict international control.

SECRETARY VRHOVEC ADDRESSES HAVANA NONALINED MEETING

LD191130Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0905 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Havana--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, made the following speech at today's plenary session of the ministerial meeting of the coordination bureau of nonalined countries:

Mr Chairman: Esteemed delegates: I wish to express my delegation's particular satisfaction at the fact that this important meeting is being held in the capital of the Republic of Cuba, with which my country is linked with ties of friendship and cooperation.

Allow me to express our gratitude to President Fidel Castro and the government and people of the Republic of Cuba for friendly hospitality and the excellent conditions provided for our work despite the short period of time available.

Mr Chairman: I have the honor and pleasure to convey the greetings of President of the SFRY Josip Broz Tito to all the participants in this gathering, along with the wishes for all-round success in the attainment of the goals which lie ahead of us.

We attach great importance to the ministerial meeting of the coordination bureau, the basic orientation of which we see as the coordination of our activities in the implementation of the decisions and programs adopted by the summit and ministerial conferences. Our meeting should consider topical international issues of particular significance for nonalined countries and adopt the decisions and recommendations needed for the best possible preparation for the conference of foreign ministers in Belgrade. My delegation, representing the host country of that conference, will submit a special report and proposed conclusions in this connection.

The positive results we have achieved since the meeting held by the coordination bureau in Delhi strengthen our confidence in our ability to constantly move forward and surmount the difficulties on our path.

We have successfully brought to its conclusion the historic initiative in favor of the convening and preparation of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament.

We have intensified support for the peoples and liberation movements of Zimbabwe, Namibia and southern Africa and for the frontline countries of southern Africa for the liquidation of colonialism, racism and apartheid.

We have maintained active solidarity with the struggle by the Palestinian people and the Arab countries against Israeli aggression.

At the UN General Assembly session nonalined countries were the champions of all the important actions and new approaches concerning the settling of major international questions. We have prevented the prestige of the United Nations from being undermined and by our influence essentially helped to strengthen its role.

We have strengthened the action unity of nonalined and developing countries as a part of the struggle for the new international economic order and important steps have also been taken to implement the program of mutual cooperation. Particular stress should be laid on the notable results of this cooperation in the field of information.

The report on the work of the coordination bureau in New York under the able chairmanship of Sri Lanka and the other reports on the work of the coordination bodies and meetings of nonalined countries point to the constant and dynamic activities of nonalined countries in various fields, to their ability to take initiative and their ceaseless involvement in key international issue.

The aim of pointing out these positive results is not to create an impression that we have always been successful in every respect but to point out the possibility of effective activity in very complex conditions.

Mr Chairman: The international conditions in which we are active are characterized by efforts to extend the processes of the all-round emancipation of peoples and countries to all areas of international life.

However, on the other hand it is obvious that for a considerable time the process of detente has stagnated, and this has a very unfavorable effect on international relations as a whole.

The policy of rivalry aimed at widening the areas of influence hinders the settling of the key international problems and directly affects the interests of all the countries, most of all those of nonalined and developing countries.

The arms race, which threatens the survival of mankind, is accelerating. The international economic problems are not being solved and the burden of the crisis of the world economy [words indistinct] on developing countries. The existing hotbeds of crisis are becoming more acute and new ones are emerging and flaring up. The practice is continuing of resorting to various open or concealed methods of the use of force, interference in internal affairs and activity from outside with the aim of destablizing nonalined countries.

The recent Belgrade meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has also shown once more that there is no alternative in international relations in Europe and the world to the further promotion of the process of detente and to transforming it into a universal process.

The significance of this meeting lies above all in the fact that it insured the continuity of efforts based on the final act of the Helsinki conference.

In other words, the entire development of the international situation has again proved the soundness of view of the fifth conference of nonalined countries that international questions cannot be solved within a small circle of the world's powers. Today it is clearer than ever before that the lasting and just settlement of the most important international problems is impossible without the nonalined movement's participation and contribution.

The nonalined movement can fulfill this role only as an independent international factor, involved and active in changing the existing system and building a new system of international relations. It must consistently continue with its struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, hegemonism and all other forms of foreign domination and exploitation. The preservation of world peace and security demands that the division of the world into antagonistic military blocs be overcome. The existence and increasingly active work of a united and powerful nonalined movement, as a factor of international stability and international cooperation on an equal footing, is indispensable for this precise reason.

I am convinced that we all agree that this meeting should contribute toward strengthening the character, orientation and role of our movement. We must make efforts to eliminate all attempts to divert the nonalined movement in any other direction.

Mr Chairman: Attempts have multiplied in recent times to divide nonalined countries and undermine their solidarity and unity of action in various ways, especially by instigating new or exploitating existing conflicts between individual nonalined countries.

Conflicts between individual nonalined countries, which even deteriorate into armed conflicts, are becoming our immediate concern. We must not shut our eyes to the existence of this problem, because that would impose a serious strain on the unity and action capability of the movement. We are convinced that our movement can and must find the strength to act effectively in the direction of the peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts of this kind and actively consider all the possibilities for its own contribution toward settling them.

The role of the nonalined movement as we see it is to be united, not divided, in helping those nonalined countries involved in disputes avoid any exacerbation of such disputes, particularly any armed conflicts. It is therefore our view that the most important thing is that we should agree in principle that these conflicts can only have a negative effect on the nonalined movement.

The search for peaceful settlements of mutual disputes may, in our view, be based on respect for the principles of nonalinement. We should express our readiness to render our help individually, as a group or as a movement to countries involved in conflicts by extending to them various forms of good services and other ways of settling disputes peacefully. This must proceed through negotiations, primarily within the framework of regional organizations such as the OAU and, if necessary, within the framework of the United Nations. We must give an example to the world, which we seek to change.

At this point I should also like to dwell on the increasingly frequent phenomenon of foreign interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Today this is one of the main ways of threatening the independence of countries and the development of the nonalined movement. This demands from us that we resolutely oppose this phenomenon, condemn all the champions of this practice and all the forms of foreign interference and extend support and help to nonalined countries, victims of interference, in the spirit of the principle of solidarity. We consider that the coordination bureau should encourage nonalined countries to continue to be involved in the UN General Assembly in the preparation and adoption of the declaration banning interference in the internal affairs and development of states and peoples.

Mr Chairman: The situation in crisis areas and hotbeds of crisis calls for our greatest attention.

This is no doubt that the Middle East crisis is being further exacerbated by the Israeli policy of occupation, annexation and denial of the national rights of the Palestinian people. The most recent drastic manifestation of this policy is the latest aggression against Lebanon. Our most pressing task is to work energetically for a complete and just solution to the Middle East crisis, which is the only possible way to lasting peace. This can be achieved only through Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in the 1967 war and through the realization of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and creation of their own independent state. In particular, we should extend support to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and should energetically condemn the continuation of Israel's aggressive annexation policy.

In the settling of the very complex Cyrpus crisis the only acceptable way left is the implementation of UN General Assembly Resolution 3213 of 1974, which was accepted by all the parties concerned and the entire United Nations. In this connection we give full support to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and nonalined status of the Republic of Cyprus and its legitimate government.

The crisis in southern Africa has been further exacerbated owing to the persistent maintenance of the last strongholds of colonialism, racism and apartheid in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa and owing to the aggressive acts of the Smith and Vorster racist regimes against African frontline countries. We must also most sharply condemn the latest aggression of the Republic of South Africa against the Democratic Republic of Angola.

We must foil the attempts of the forces of imperialism, colonialism and racism to deprive the liberation movements of these peoples in various ways of the fruits of their struggle for freedom. We consider that the bureau should categorically reject and condemn the so-called "internal" settlement in Zimbabwe.

It is therefore indispensable that we should reiterate our full support for SWAPO as the true and legitimate representative of the people of Namibia and for the Patriotic Front which personifies the liberation movement of the people of Zimbabwe.

We should strive for the full implementation of the decisions of the UN General Assembly special session on Namibia.

Finally, by most sharply condemning the policy and actions of Vorster's racist regime, we should ask the Security Council to impose economic sanctions against the Republic of South Africa and condemn its efforts to become a nuclear power.

As for Western Sahara, its people, like all other peoples, have the right to self-determination, which was supported by nonaligned countries both at the fifth summit conference in Colombo and in the United Nations. We hope that the OAU will make it possible for a lasting solution to this problem to be found soon. The same as everywhere else, we condemn foreign interference and intervention, which directly jeopardize peace and security in this region. We also support all the peoples under colonial domination in their struggle for self-determination and independence.

In keeping with the attitudes expressed by the conferences of nonaligned countries so far, it is necessary that we continue to extend support to the Korean people in their struggle for democratic and peaceful unification with no external interference and against the perpetuation of the division of Korea into two states and against every threat to peace in this divided country.

It is necessary to plan the further steps in the nonaligned countries' activity aimed at establishing a zone of peace and cooperation in the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia, in particular steps aimed at convening a conference of coastal and inland countries with the aim of starting direct action for the establishment of this zone.

With regard to the Mediterranean, we consider it necessary to step up the joint efforts of the Mediterranean nonaligned countries in the direction of transforming this sea into a zone of peace and cooperation, as decided at the fifth conference of nonaligned countries in Colombo.

Proceeding from the exceptional importance of the problem of disarmament and the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly, the coordination bureau should recommend to nonaligned countries that they should make their full contribution toward the work of the special session on the basis of the agreed attitudes of nonaligned countries. Nonaligned countries should most energetically press at the special session for priority measures which would lead to a halt in the arms race and start the process of genuine disarmament, both nuclear and conventional.

Mr Chairman: The entire development since the fifth summit conference proves the farsightedness of the attitudes and decisions adopted by the heads of state or government in connection with international economic relations as a whole. World economic and international economic relations are in a state of crisis, which is constantly growing deeper and which most gravely affects nonaligned and developing countries. No significant progress has been achieved in the talks held so far on settling international economic problems. Despite formal declarations, the attitude of the majority of developed countries to the new international economic order remains basically negative.

Consequently, our actions should be aimed at further strengthening the action unity of nonaligned and developing countries and intensifying activities through cooperation on an equal footing with the developed countries and through a dialog on fundamental issues with them. This dialog, if it is to be successful, must lead to finding meaningful solutions which would represent a contribution toward the establishment of the new international economic order. In this connection we attach particular significance to the newly created UN committee, which should perform the function of the preparatory organs for the UN General Assembly special session in 1980.

In the process of the establishment of the new international economic order it is of exceptional importance to intensify mutual economic cooperation between nonalined and developing countries. With the decisions adopted in Colombo, nonalined and developing countries began striding powerfully toward a greater reliance on their own resources. This calls for a firm orientation and for carrying out the adopted decisions, which necessitates preparation of the most highly efficient programs.

Of particular significance is the promotion of cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy, all the more so as attempts are being made in this field to impose fresh restrictions and strengthen the monopolies which create new hotbeds of inequality in the world.

All this can only be achieved if we continue to develop and strengthen the unity of action of all the nonalined and developing countries.

As can be seen, our tasks are neither easy nor few in number. The nonalined countries' responsibility for international relations is becoming increasingly direct. It remains our common goal to insure that the independence, sovereignty and equality of all the countries and people and their right to take part in settling all international issues are recognized not only formally, partly or conditionally but are respected actually, completely and unconditionally. Our primary task is to strengthen the role of the nonalined movement in the interest of peace, security and the progressive development of the international community.

Mr Chairman: I am convinced that this ministerial meeting of the coordination bureau, like our earlier gatherings, will again confirm our resolve to adopt--on the platform of the fifth conference of nonalined countries--the appropriate conclusions and recommendations which will help to overcome difficulties, strengthen solidarity and lead to a still greater affirmation of the movement as an independent international force.

With such a message the bureau will fundamentally encourage and facilitate the broadest involvement of nonalined countries in the preparations for the ministerial conference of nonalined countries in Belgrade, which will be of vital significance for the preparation of the Sixth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of Nonalined Countries in Havana.

Radio Assesses Meeting

AU2019577 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 20 May 78 AU

[Text] Heads of the delegations at the ministerial meeting of the coordination bureau of the nonalined countries in Havana are expected to sign the communique late tonight. We will inform you about this document in one of our coming broadcasts. Now, let us hear how Dragan Dimitrijevic, special reporter of the Yugoslav radio stations in Havana, sums up the 1-week work of ambassadors and ministers of foreign affairs:

The coordination bureau will end its work today with the adoption of a communique, which is of manifold importance. The communique demonstrates that the expectations of the forces outside the nonalined movement to succeed in destroying it, or at least to make it weak and indecisive and divide it, have suffered a failure.

Aware of their international role as an independent factor, which has become an element of world global politics, the nonalined countries reiterated at this meeting their adherence to the principles they have proclaimed and have decided to take measures to resolve the conflicts that appeared among some nonalined countries.

What has already been known has been confirmed in Havana: Full unanimity of all member countries exist on the basic goals; differences exist in details and in nuances, differences characteristic of the diversity of the world in which we live, of the conditions under which the nonalined countries are living and developing. A unity in differences; this is the reality the movement accepts.

There were no differences on the basic principles to the extent expected, secretly wished for and forecast by the strong protagonists of world newspapers. All were unanimous on the need for the principles of the nonalined countries to be reasserted, maintained and implemented.

This meeting represents a new affirmation of nonalinement. At the same time, it is a successful basis for the meeting of ministers of all nonalined countries in Belgrade in July. The meeting in Belgrade, as well as the envisaged meeting of the coordination bureau in Colombo, and the independent stages in the activity of the nonalined countries, will represent a chain of activities on the way to new summit meeting in Havana next year.

LEADERS MEET WITH VISITING EEC VICE PRESIDENT

Received by Markovic

LD191844Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1646 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 19 (TANJUG)--Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, today received Hendrikus Vredeling, vice-president of the Executive Commission of the European Economic Community (EEC), now on an official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council.

They discussed relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC being negotiated with the aim of concluding a new agreement on cooperation.

Received by Ljubicic

LD192336Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1208 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, had a meeting in Belgrade today with Hank Vredeling, vice president of the EEC Executive Commission, who is visiting our country as a guest of the SFRY Government.

In a brief and cordial conversation, Ljubicic and Vredeling discussed questions of mutual interest as well as themes referring to Yugoslavia's cooperation with the EEC.

Before his present post, Vredeling had been Holland's defense minister and had visited our country at that time, as guest of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

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